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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Digest

JANUARY 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-November agricultural exports estimated 5 percent less. Total of \$1,680 million for the 5-month period in the 1957-58 fiscal year compares with \$1,769 million for the like period last year. Value totals are smaller for cotton, grains, livestock products, and edible vegetable oils. These declines are partly offset by gains in tobacco, oilseeds, fruits, and private welfare donations of CCC surpluses. Among the grains, wheat and rice exports are down while feed grains show no change in value.

Principal factors continue to be cotton, wheat, and rice. Smaller shipments of cotton, wheat, and rice are continuing to pull down this year's U. S. agricultural export total. Value reductions for edible vegetable oils are substantially offset by increases in soybeans. There is no reason at this time to expect U. S. exports this fiscal year to exceed \$4 billion, which is 15 percent less than last year's record.

November shipments estimated nearly \$350 million. Agricultural exports this past November are estimated at \$345 million, 5 percent under November 1956 when exports were \$363 million. The November 1957 figure is 8 percent smaller than the \$374 million in October 1957. Compared with a year ago, outstanding declines in November were in cotton, wheat, and rice. Appreciable increases took place in soybeans, flaxseed, and tobacco.

COTTON

U. S. cotton shortage seen as no aid to exports. Cotton exports are estimated to have declined from 504 thousand bales (500 lbs. gross) in October to 450 thousand in November of the current marketing year. This November's estimate compares with last November's actual exports of 557 thousand bales. August-November total is 1,700 thousand bales this year, down 447 thousand from last year. Latest developments in cotton trading reflect concern over shortage of good quality U. S. cotton in the current crop following unfavorable weather since mid-September. This shortage is likely to have no appreciable stimulating effect on exports inasmuch as foreign consumption estimates are being revised downward in the light of large foreign inventories of U. S. cotton.

TOBACCO

Better quality leaf improves tobacco exports. Tobacco shipments in November, estimated at 50 million pounds this year, compare with 42 million last year and 73 million in October 1957. July-November total is 265 million pounds this year, 16 million ahead of last year. Foremost reason for larger shipments this year is rigid enforcement by USDA of quality standards for the 1957 crop. Confidence in U. S. standards has increased.

GRAINS

Europe's record wheat crop hits U. S. exports. July-November wheat and flour shipments this year totaled an estimated 20 percent under last year, 156 million bushels compared with 194 million. November total is estimated at 27 million bushels, 7 million less than a year earlier and 6 million under October 1957. Europe, favored with a record crop, is taking less U. S. wheat this season. India is in the market for more wheat, but it is likely that she will look to Canada to offset some of its grain shortage this year. The short crop in Australia this season improves export prospects for the United States.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-November				
Commodity	1956	1957	1/	% chg.
	\$ Million			
Cotton.....	339	305	-	10
Grains and feeds..	592	500	-	16
Wheat,incl.flour	325	278	-	14
Rice, milled....	67	38	-	43
Feed grains.....	145	145		0
Others.....	55	39	-	29
Tobacco leaf.....	170	200	+	18
Veg. oils, seeds..	168	175	+	4
Soybeans.....	72	98	+	36
Edible veg. oils	77	38	-	51
Flaxseed.....	7	21	+	200
Other.....	12	19	+	58
Fruits and vogs...	161	165	+	2
Livestock prods...	232	215	-	7
Private donations ^{2/}	52	65	+	25
Other.....	55	50	-	9
Total.....	1,769	1,680	-	5
(1952-54 = 100)				
Quantity index....	171	162	-	5
1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Mostly CCC surpluses to welfare agencies.				

Foreign feed grain needs rise.

Feed grain exports--corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums--were about the same in November this season as in November last season, approximately 650 thousand short tons. Total for July-November was 3.1 million tons, 300 thousand above a year earlier, a gain of 11 percent. With less feed grain output in Europe, countries there are taking more from the United States. Western Europe harvested a smaller crop mostly because of a shift in French acreage from feed grains back to wheat. Moreover, Mexico has a serious shortage of corn this season.

Rice exports reflect lack of Government-sponsored shipments. Rice exports were well under a year earlier in September and October. November's shipments continued this trend: Exports of 70 million pounds in 1957 compared with 120 million in 1956. Season's total so far (August-November) is about 350 million pounds this year, 44 percent of last year's shipments. World situation would

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

January 3, 1958

Total volume of world trade in agricultural products in 1957-58 may not reach last year's record but is likely to exceed the level of any other year, according to the FAS World Agricultural Situation, 1958.

Less wheat, rice, and cotton is expected to enter world trade. U. S. exports already have been affected. Western Europe has more wheat and will import less. Surplus-producing countries have less rice and cannot export as much. Cotton importers have increased inventories and may reduce them somewhat.

World exports of feed grains may be larger than a year ago, particularly to Europe where output is reduced. Export volume of other products--including tobacco and fats, oils and oilseeds--is expected to continue large.

World exports, including U. S., are being hurt by exchange shortages, serious for many countries. Exchange earning ability of many countries that rely largely on exports of primary products is impeded by lower prices. Many of the countries experiencing these difficulties are being assisted by international institutions and special U. S. Government programs.

World industrial production shows signs of leveling off. Economic development in some countries has slowed down as a result of inflationary pressures as well as measures to protect exchange reserves. Effect on U. S. exports will be felt more in the long run than in the short run.

The commerce of some industrialized countries has been disturbed by currency speculation followed by intensified internal fiscal and financial stabilization measures. Such countries may reduce import demand abroad to some extent. U. S. exports are protected from arbitrary import restrictions by provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

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Common Market treaty was extensively examined at the 12th Session of the GATT Contracting Parties. Working groups were set up to study treaty provisions and conformance with GATT. The Common Market is a customs union of 6 European countries--West Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Treaty took effect January 1, 1958.

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The President has set up a trade policy committee--made up of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor--to advise and assist in administering the reciprocal trade program. Trade agreement recommendations to the President, previously made by the

Interagency Trade Agreement Committee, will now be referred to the new committee for review. The new committee will also review Tariff Commission "escape clause" recommendations.

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Favorable comment on U. S. poultry sold in the West German market has appeared in the German press. Customers are pleased with both price and quality. U. S. success is result of a new "twist" in promotional efforts: Government and trade commodity teams at the recent Fine Foods Fair in Cologne combined their efforts to sell a chicken lunch to Fair visitors instead of giving away samples as is often done. Lunch included a piece of U. S. chicken, cranberry sauce or white asparagus, and a hard roll with honey. U. S. flour, soybean oil, and lard were used in preparing the chicken. Thousands of Germans eagerly paid out Deutschmarks for the U. S.-style lunch.

Steady progress is being made at the new milk recombining plant in Bangkok, Thailand. At present production rate, plant requires 300 thousand pounds of nonfat dry milk solids and 100 thousand pounds of anhydrous milk fat annually--both items coming from U. S. supplies.

Use of modern high speed bakery equipment in Europe is enlarging demand for better quality wheat and could mean an expanded market for high quality U. S. hard red winter wheat, reports a U. S. wheat team.

Second shipment of U. S. sheep to Peru has been made under a market development project started last spring: 60 Rambouillet and 39 Corriedale lambs. The Philippines have purchased 150 U. S. Santa Gertrudis bulls.

Preshipment certification of American-grown fruits, vegetables, and other produce as free from disease and pests--a service that makes for easier marketing abroad--is at an alltime high. Part of increase in certifications results from tightened quality standards abroad.

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Further easing of foreign restrictions that affect U. S. farm exports:

...West Germany: Permits imports of some varieties of hybrid seed corn.

...Mexico: Has cut import duties on corn 75 percent in general and 100 percent for imports by state authorities for human consumption.

...Switzerland: Has reduced duty on oranges and tangerines to offset high prices and reduced supplies of table apples.

Cuban poultry and cattle interests have asked their government to permit duty-free imports of 180 thousand bushels of U. S. corn to save 69 cents a bushel on high prices in Cuba.

The President has accepted Tariff Commission finding that Section 22 import restrictions on dates are not warranted.

seem to favor heavy U. S. exports: The 2 leading foreign exporters--Thailand and Burma--have smaller supplies for export, and demand in importing countries is expected to be even greater this year than last. However, there is less Government export financing in this year's U. S. shipments. Exports may take a turn for the better if Far Eastern countries hit by drought decide to purchase U. S. rice for dollars.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

Foreign soybean needs continue great. Soybean exports in November this year are estimated at 13 million bushels. The October-November total is 23 million bushels, 3 million more than last year. High exports of soybeans this season reflect the continuing need abroad for edible oils and protein feeds, particularly in Europe. U. S. supplies are ample in volume, dependable in delivery, and high in quality.

Exports of edible vegetable oils smaller this year. Combined exports of soybean oil and cottonseed oil in October-November are estimated at 113 million pounds this year compared with 183 million last year. Soybean oil exports totaled less than half of last year's corresponding volume; cottonseed oil remained the same. Increased soybean exports this season are expected to approximately offset anticipated reductions in shipments of edible vegetable oils. Foreign edible oilseed output is up this year: Rapeseed in Canada, peanuts in British West Africa and India.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Foreign competition hurting U. S. lard exports now. Lard exports are estimated at 35 million pounds in November 1957 compared with 47 million a year earlier and 43 million in October 1957. January-November shipment total is 465 million pounds in 1957, 84 percent as much as was shipped in 1956. Reduced U. S. hog slaughter, higher export prices, and stronger U. S. consumption mainly have hurt exports in 1957. But lard exports are also starting to be hit by tighter restrictions and keener competition abroad. Important factors in West Germany's 70-percent smaller take in 1957 compared with 1956 are increased local production and more favorable prices from European suppliers.

Tallow exports still doing well. Exports of inedible tallow and greases in November are estimated at 95 million pounds in 1957 compared with 75 million pounds in 1956. January-November total is 1,280 million pounds in 1957, 1,342 million in 1956. Tallow exports have held up well: Quality has remained high; prices have been running about 1 cent a pound above a year earlier. Other suppliers have limited exportable supplies.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Poor apple crops in Europe increase U. S. exports. Exports of fresh apples in October 1957--latest month for which data are available--totaled 22 million pounds, 12 million more than in October 1956. Apple crops in West European countries are short because of adverse weather during the growing season. Trade restrictions were liberalized in order to facilitate ship-

ments from the United States--especially in time for the Christmas trade.

Europe needs to import less peas this year. Dried pea exports have been declining since June 1957. Exports in October 1957 totaled 6.6 million pounds, only 31 percent of the October 1956 volume. Shipments in the July-October period this year were half of those last year. Exports are smaller to Europe this year; last year the crop there was severely damaged by adverse weather.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Agricultural imports continuing to run under a year earlier. Total of \$287 million in September 1957 compared with \$320 million in September 1956. July-September total is \$906 million this year, 6 percent below the \$963 million last year. Total for the year ending June 1957 was 7 percent smaller than for the year before. Coffee has stood out in this year's reduced imports.

September decline was in complementary imports. Import decline in September 1957 compared with September 1956 occurred wholly in the complementary class of products. These are products not interchangeable with those produced commercially in the United States. Principal decline, amounting to \$58 million, was in coffee. Imports of supplementary products (items similar to, or interchangeable in use with, those produced in this country) increased by \$23 million. Increases were fairly well distributed throughout the import list but prominent for dutiable cattle, beef and veal, cotton, expressed vegetable oils, fats and waxes, and oats. There were sizable declines in imports of cheese and barley.

Cattle and beef imports spurred by higher domestic prices. Much larger imports of dutiable cattle and beef in the July-September period this year compared with last year are attributed to higher U. S. prices. Cattle imports--from Canada and Mexico--gained from 15 thousand head to 104 thousand. Beef import rise--principally boneless meat from New Zealand--was from 33 million pounds to 61 million. Boneless beef is used primarily in the making of processed meats such as frankfurters, other sausages, and canned meats.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: October 1956 and 1957 and July-October 1956 and 1957 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	October		Value		Quantity		July-October		Value	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Cheese	Lb.	6,902	1,028	1,000	1,000	Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000	dollars	dollars
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	14,972	16,375	2,140	351	21,587	9,775	7,581	7,581	dollars	dollars
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,692	3,666	2,316	2,627	56,616	64,183	9,055	9,055	dollars	dollars
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	42,371	30,260	1,403	1,251	13,140	16,076	6,535	6,535	dollars	dollars
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	4,435	2,679	4,921	5,283	115,625	103,030	12,497	12,497	dollars	dollars
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	11,929	2,770	1,622	1,172	15,133	9,966	5,794	5,794	dollars	dollars
Pork, total b/	Lb.	5,897	4,269	3,534	879	28,624	15,880	8,852	8,852	dollars	dollars
Lard, incl. shortenings (animal)	Lb.	47,003	43,402	1,658	1,602	20,076	17,728	5,455	5,455	dollars	dollars
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	99,299	79,392	6,450	6,116	168,387	133,165	22,379	22,379	dollars	dollars
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.) ..	Bale	623	504	7,586	7,184	445,568	386,917	34,689	34,689	dollars	dollars
Apples, fresh	Lb.	10,201	22,225	904	72,272	1,730	1,687	256,773	256,773	dollars	dollars
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	38,212	45,980	2,348	1,653	24,445	35,198	2,075	2,075	dollars	dollars
Prunes, dried	Lb.	29,594	11,729	4,694	3,067	193,777	195,318	11,220	11,220	dollars	dollars
Raisins and currants	Lb.	9,788	11,898	1,425	1,787	49,850	29,528	8,167	8,167	dollars	dollars
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	40,780	30,258	5,785	1,998	35,689	25,493	5,013	5,013	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices *	Gal.	902	1,109	1,456	4,181	133,023	145,564	19,321	19,321	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,907	6,286	6,828	1,328	3,966	5,537	6,126	6,126	dollars	dollars
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	11,242	15,094	16,836	6,251	27,874	16,606	32,671	32,671	dollars	dollars
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,812	2,181	3,674	2,419	18,757	11,385	47,206	47,206	dollars	dollars
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	243,600	92,768	16,805	8,162	845,739	386,803	22,064	22,064	dollars	dollars
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	36,232	27,236	59,819	47,254	141,365	110,121	58,792	58,792	dollars	dollars
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.) ...	Bag	2,493	2,293	10,637	9,995	8,089	8,208	33,754	33,754	dollars	dollars
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	10,243	9,888	25,450	23,504	18,540	26,859	48,121	48,121	dollars	dollars
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	82,167	38,067	12,228	5,231	285,239	120,068	44,528	44,528	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	13,033	32,511	1,760	4,793	117,070	97,144	17,857	17,857	dollars	dollars
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	62,549	67,548	42,675	51,867	180,686	194,152	123,464	123,464	dollars	dollars
Tobacco, leaf, other *	Lb.	6,935	5,081	4,435	3,533	26,886	21,912	17,897	17,897	dollars	dollars
Beans, dried	Lb.	26,423	20,403	1,910	1,562	107,847	100,914	6,459	6,459	dollars	dollars
Peas, dried (incl. cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	21,279	6,580	1,370	377	42,105	19,808	2,738	2,738	dollars	dollars
Potatoes, white	Lb.	35,019	30,803	1,030	878	108,167	104,885	4,190	4,190	dollars	dollars
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	18,435	16,997	2,486	2,221	40,545	57,928	6,022	6,022	dollars	dollars
Food exported for relief, etc.				9,768	13,690			43,163	43,163	dollars	dollars
Other agricultural commodities				68,421	59,211			241,939	241,939	dollars	dollars
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				426,304	373,991			1,405,968	1,405,968	dollars	dollars
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,658,443	1,658,798			6,332,462	6,332,462	dollars	dollars

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Composition of these groups includes only those classes which were separately classified in the Bureau of Census 1956 reporting schedule G.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): September 1956 and 1957 and July-September 1956 and 1957 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	September			July-September		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
			dollars		dollars		dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY							
Cattle, dutiable	No.	7	47	15	104	1,000	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	5,589	3,214	12,619	9,272	1,876	13,201
Hides and skins	Lb.	7,252	9,596	32,823	27,005	6,650	4,878
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	7,816	18,591	32,928	61,117	14,055	11,122
Pork, total b/	Lb.	6,935	9,399	30,924	27,560	8,970	16,212
Wool, unmd., excl. free etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	7,345	9,642	30,233	27,827	21,244	21,091
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale:	22	31	28	45	26,674	24,107
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	2	8	9	4,395	8,952
Olives in brine	Gal.	468	895	2,143	3,114	1,579	2,339
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Gal.	5,763	11,568	25,763	34,111	3,865	5,342
Pineapple juice	Gal.	407	632	1,450	2,734	3,135	3,960
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,721	2,103	8,007	4,777	532	966
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	237	1,329	2,509	6,538	10,930	6,157
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	332	751	903	2,023	2,140	4,846
Feeds and fodders	Bu.					1,464	2,845
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	53,047	45,502	152,695	151,107	2,688	2,742
Copra	Lb.	26,167	39,869	117,030	118,834	15,678	16,084
Oils, fats, waxes, veg. expressed	Lb.					9,593	9,468
Seeds, field and garden	Ton	357	335	1,199	1,125	18,461	20,601
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Gal.	12,625	20,003	59,375	79,373	2,631	2,048
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Lb.	6,817	8,406	22,692	24,856	126,824	127,532
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	1,299	1,601	3,577	3,595	5,806	11,260
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	0	151	1,618	2,899	16,311	18,417
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.					5,187	5,560
Other supplementary	Lb.					110	176
Total supplementary						76,773	74,032
COMPLEMENTARY							
Silk, raw	Lb.	507	665	1,714	1,628	387,571	413,938
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	13,059	16,135	42,384	43,189	7,173	6,713
Bananas	Bunch:	3,343	3,414	10,767	10,798	25,392	27,674
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	262,996	164,560	727,083	563,736	15,910	15,762
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	27,841	17,698	107,341	83,446	379,737	287,981
Tea	Lb.	9,605	7,396	24,728	24,035	25,723	22,664
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	8,177	7,112	23,172	18,995	11,641	10,407
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	8	27	29	8,522	7,117
Rubber, crude	Lb.	96,748	98,982	279,616	308,895	4,206	4,019
Other complementary	Lb.					73,581	87,461
Total complementary						23,258	21,909
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES						575,143	491,707
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES						962,714	905,645
a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.						3,092,098	3,192,424

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

December 1957 agricultural exports were substantially less than a year earlier. Total is estimated at \$375 million, about \$165 million under the extraordinarily high \$543 million in December 1956. The December 1957 value compares with \$368 million in November 1957. Compared with a year earlier, substantial quantity and value declines occurred in December 1957 exports of cotton, wheat, rice, soybean oil, and tallow. Sizable declines took place in tobacco, cottonseed oil, and lard. Exports of feed grains were steady. The December 1957 decline marks the beginning of the reduction in exports for the 1957-58 fiscal

year compared with 1956-57. Total drop for the year is expected to be 15 percent under the recordbreaking \$4,724 million in 1956-57.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-December

Commodity	1956	1957	1/	% chg.
	\$ Million			
Cotton.....	482	405	-	16
Grains and feeds..	756	615	-	19
Wheat, incl. flour ^{2/}	416	333	-	20
Rice, milled ^{2/} ..	96	50	-	48
Feed grains ^{2/} ...	176	180	+	2
Other.....	68	52	-	24
Tobacco leaf.....	207	220	+	6
Veg. oils, seeds..	239	235	-	2
Soybeans.....	112	140	+	25
Edible veg. oils ^{2/}	102	55	-	46
Flaxseed.....	7	21	+	200
Other.....	18	19	+	6
Fruits and vogs...	193	190	-	2
Livestock prods. ^{2/}	296	265	-	10
Private donations ^{3/}	68	80	+	18
Other.....	71	70	-	1
Total.....	2,312	2,080	-	10

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes shipments for relief or charity by private agencies. 3/ Mostly CCC surpluses to welfare agencies.

July-December exports are estimated 10 percent smaller in 1957. The July-December reduction was largely the result of the much smaller December export movement in 1957 compared with 1956. Estimated total of \$2,080 million for the 6-month period in 1957 compares with actual exports of \$2,312 million in the like period of 1956. Main reductions from a year earlier were in cotton, wheat, soybean oil, and rice. Main increases were in corn and soybeans.

Calendar year 1957 shipments were at an alltime high, 8 percent ahead of 1956. Year's total is estimated at \$4,500 million in 1957 compared with \$4,158 million in 1956. By far the largest increase was that for cotton: more than \$300 million, accounting for practically the whole year's gain. Among the grains and feeds, increases for wheat just about offset declines

in other items, including feed grains and rice. The tobacco value increased although less was shipped. Exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds increased slightly; a substantial increase for soybeans was associated with a substantial decline for cottonseed oil.

COTTON

December 1957 cotton exports estimated 40 percent under year earlier. Exports are estimated at 575 thousand bales (500 lbs. gross) in December 1957 compared with 975 thousand in December 1956. The August-December total is estimated at 2,375 thousand bales in the current marketing year, down nearly 750 thousand from last year's level. Foreign consumption of U. S. cotton this year is expected to total about 6 million bales--highest since 1935. However, last year's U. S. exports outstripped foreign consumption of U. S. cotton, and there was a stock buildup of U. S. cotton abroad to 2.5 million bales, the highest since 1947. Hence, this year's shipments are expected to be about 5.5 million running bales, substantially less than the 7.6 million bales in 1956-57.

TOBACCO

Industry efforts sustain tobacco exports. December leaf exports are estimated at 32 million pounds in 1957 compared with 54 million in 1956. July-December total of 295 million pounds in 1957 compares with 304 million in 1956. However, owing to higher prices this year, July-December's value ran \$12 million ahead of the \$207 million a year earlier. The improved export situation can be attributed largely to the industry's successful efforts toward producing a crop with the traditional flavor, aroma, and body in demand abroad.

U. S. Agricultural Exports Calendar Year 1956 and 1957

Commodity	1956	1957	% chg.
	\$ Million		
Cotton.....	718	1,035	+45
Grains and feeds...1,	407	1,415	+ 1
Wheat,incl.flour2/	796	850	+ 7
Rice, milled 2/...	131	124	- 5
Feed grains 2/....	359	335	- 7
Other.....	121	106	-12
Tobacco leaf.....	333	350	+ 5
Veg. oils, seeds...	444	455	+ 2
Soybeans.....	178	225	+26
Edible veg. oils2/	198	165	-17
Flaxseed.....	32	25	-22
Other.....	36	40	+11
Fruits and vegs. ..	370	360	- 3
Livestock prods. 2/	584	580	- 1
Private donations2/	175	170	- 3
Other.....	126	135	+ 7
Total.....	4,158	4,500	+ 8

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes shipments for relief or charity by private agencies. 3/ Mostly CCC surpluses to welfare agencies.

GRAINS

December 1957 wheat exports down by nearly 50 percent from 1956. Based on USDA grain inspections, exports of wheat and wheat flour in December 1957 are estimated at 27 million bushels compared with 51 million a year earlier. Total for the July-December period (excluding welfare donations) is estimated at 185 million bushels in 1957, a reduction of 23 percent from the 245 million bushels exported during the same period in 1956. Large increases in exports to India, Poland, and Brazil were insufficient to offset reductions in exports to Free Europe where an alltime record crop was harvested this year. Competition from other exporters in supplying this year's reduced foreign import requirements is keener because of

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

February 5, 1958

FAS has just published The Competitive Position of United States Farm Products Abroad, 1958, an up-to-date summary of the competition that the United States currently faces in exporting farm products. Much progress has been made in successfully meeting competition abroad, yet much remains to be done.

Trade controls or restrictions directly affect the competition which farm products of all countries face in the world market. The United States, along with other countries, is taking an active part in lessening or preventing further increases in trade barriers. Progress is being achieved through participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Each member grants to all others duty rates on agreed tariff items negotiated with any other country. Members agree to prohibit or limit the use of other forms of trade barriers.

Also helpful to the easing of trade barriers to U. S. farm products is the large and growing market in this country for products from other countries. This trade helps them earn dollars to buy U. S. products.

* * *

Importance of U. S. agricultural exports to the American economy is re-emphasized in a USDA Fact Sheet published last month. These facts are noteworthy:

- ...The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products. Last fiscal year this nation supplied one-fifth of the world's agricultural exports.
- ...Exports have gained substantially--from \$2.8 billion in 1953 to a record-breaking \$4.7 billion in 1957, an increase of two-thirds. Government programs accounted for about two-fifths of total farm exports.
- ...Exports are an essential part of the total market for U. S. farm products. In 1957, exports were the equivalent of over one-half the wheat, cotton, and rice crops; over one-third the soybean output; one-fourth the tobacco; one-half the tallow; and one-fifth the lard production.
- ...A high level of commercial exports has been achieved under the Trade Agreements Program. Nearly four-fifths of U. S. agricultural exports go to trade agreement countries. Nearly two-thirds of such exports move under concessions obtained by the United States under trade agreements. Nine-tenths of U. S. soybean and four-fifths of U. S. cotton exports in 1957 moved under such concessions.

* * *

Yugoslavia is the latest of several countries adopting the supermarket approach to food retailing directly as the result of exhibits at trade fairs. Yugoslavia's supermarket will include the equipment used in the

U. S. exhibit at the Zagreb Fair last September. Development of American-type supermarkets abroad could mark an important advance in some exports.

Switzerland doubled its purchases of U. S.-dressed poultry in 1957 as the result of new trade development started 2 years ago by U. S. and Swiss businessmen. Major food stores in the larger Swiss cities feature eye-catching displays of American ready-to-cook broilers.

A 25-minute color film--stressing cotton's versatility--has been produced under the FAS-Cotton Council International market development program. The film--Cotton - Nature's Wonder Fiber--is designed to promote foreign consumption. It is being reproduced in 7 languages for use in 9 countries.

Japan's per capita consumption of cotton goods during 1956 is reported at 7.3 pounds, an increase of 20 percent over 1955. An important part of the increase is credited to the promotion campaign carried out with the Cotton Council International and USDA.

Market utilization research will play a greater part in developing new markets for U. S. farm products. ARS will carry out research abroad using P. L. 480 funds. Research possibilities are being surveyed in Finland, France, Italy, Spain, Israel, and the United Kingdom.

* * *

Three important Title I P.L. 480 agreements were announced this past month:

- ...Spain, \$69 million: Soybean and cottonseed oil, cotton, feed grains, tobacco, and dairy products.
- ...Turkey, \$47 million: Wheat, vegetable oil, feed grains, and dairy products.
- ...United Kingdom, \$8 million: Fruits.

* * *

Further easing of foreign restrictions that affect U. S. farm exports:

- ...West Germany: Has liberalized dollar trade in a number of agricultural commodities including fresh citrus fruit, table grapes, cranberries, canned tomatoes, and certain vegetable oils. Also has extended import tenders for canned pineapples and asparagus; specified fruit and vegetable juices and fruit concentrates.
- ...Norway: Has added pecans and unsweetened lemon juice to its dollar liberalization list.
- ...Belgium: Will continue reduced rates of duty on oranges in 1958.
- ...Ireland: Is permitting imports of onions without licenses.

* * *

Tariff Commission actions:

- ...The President has terminated the Section 22 quota on imports of short harsh cotton as recommended by the Commission.
- ...Public hearings scheduled: February 25, hatters' fur; April 8, extra long staple cotton.

continued large export supplies in Canada; return of France as an important exporter; increased export supplies in the Middle East and Danube Basin; and continued controls by deficit countries over imports to conserve foreign exchange and assure local market outlets for wheat produced at home under high price supports. U. S. exports are expected to amount to 400 million bushels this year compared with 549 million last year.

Feed grain exports are gaining. Exports of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums are estimated at more than 700 thousand short tons in December 1957 compared with 600 thousand in 1956. The December gain is based largely on the increase in barley inspections: 5 million bushels greater than actual exports of 2.6 million bushels in December 1956. July-December feed grain exports are estimated at 4 million tons in 1957, 500 thousand more than a year earlier, due entirely to corn; all other exports were smaller. The fiscal year total is expected to be close to the 1955-56 record of 7.6 million tons. This year's improvement is due largely to relatively smaller supplies of low quality wheat in Europe for feed use this year. Competition is keener in foreign markets because of continued large export supplies of oats and barley in Canada; larger export availabilities of corn in such surplus producing areas as South Africa and the Danube Basin and also in Argentina after that country's 1958 crop is harvested next April; and substantial export supplies of barley in the Middle East.

Marked reduction in rice exports continued in December. Milled rice shipments are estimated at 90 million pounds in December 1957 compared with 403 million in December 1956. The lower level of exports this past December continued a trend that began in June 1957. The December drop from a year ago is especially marked in view of the extraordinarily large volume moved in December 1956. August-December exports totaled an estimated 460 million pounds this marketing year compared with 1,198 million last year. Demand in importing countries in 1958 is expected to be even stronger than in 1957. The increased demand will be mainly in Asia, largely because of drought damage in India. Two factors are hindering U. S. exports this year: Price competition. Less Government export financing.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

December 1957 was another good month for soybean exports. Soybean exports in December 1957 totaled 15 million bushels based on USDA inspections. This quantity compares with 16 million bushels in December 1956 and in November 1957. The October-December total is estimated at 40 million bushels in the current marketing year compared with 36 million in the previous year. Soybean exports are expected to continue large through the 1957-58 marketing year, probably reaching a total of 90 million bushels. High level exports this year reflect the continuing need abroad for edible oils and protein feeds, particularly in Europe.

Exports of edible vegetable oils to gain as P. L. 480 programs get underway. Exports of cottonseed oil and soybean oil in December 1957 totaled 105 million pounds, 63 million pounds less than in December 1956. By far the larger reduction occurred in exports of soybean oil. The October-December total is estimated at 220 million pounds in 1957 compared with 351 million in 1956. Exports under P. L. 480 have been light during the early part of

the current season whereas they were heavy a year ago. A sizable pickup in exports is expected as P. L. 480 programs get under way.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Calendar year 1957 lard exports showed sharp decline from 1956. December 1957 exports are estimated at 33 million pounds compared with 48 million in 1956. January-December 1957 exports were an estimated 500 million pounds, well under the 611 million exported in 1956. Principal factors were the reduced U. S. hog slaughter and the stronger domestic consumption, which stimulated an increase in export prices.

Tallow exports fell behind in calendar year 1957. Exports of inedible tallow and greases in December 1957 are estimated at 100 million pounds compared with 145 million in December 1956. The January-December total is 1,400 million pounds in 1957 and 1,500 million pounds in 1956. The year's decline amounts to 7 percent, no indication that the commodity is experiencing any particular difficulty in foreign markets.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Agricultural imports show gain in November 1957. November 1957 imports totaled \$330 million, about the same as in October 1957 but 29 percent greater than imports in November 1956. Fifty-five percent of the increase occurred in supplementary products, that is, items similar to, or interchangeable with, those produced in this country. In this category, imports were larger principally for dutiable cattle, beef and veal, cotton, cane sugar, and feed grains. The gain in complementary, or noncompetitive, items reflected larger coffee imports.

July-November imports larger in 1957 than in 1956. Total of \$1,564 million in 1957 compared with \$1,508 million in 1956. While imports of supplementary commodities were up, imports of complementary items were down. Complementary value decline was due mainly to smaller imports of coffee. Main supplementary increases included dutiable cattle, beef and veal, cotton, oats, cane sugar, and molasses unfit for human consumption.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: November 1956 and 1957 and July-November 1956 and 1957 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	November		July-November	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1956	1956	1957	1957
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	657	238	22,244	7,819
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	14,172	2,275	70,788	11,331
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,010	1,039	15,150	7,575
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	21,054	2,483	136,679	14,979
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	5,272	1,946	20,405	7,740
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	74,593	4,172	103,217	13,024
Pork, total b/	Lb.	6,275	1,952	26,351	7,407
Lard, incl. shortenings (animal)	Lb.	47,278	6,532	215,666	28,911
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	68,903	5,501	514,471	40,190
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale:	557	82,592	2,287	339,365
Apples, fresh	Lb.	9,209	899	33,654	2,974
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	66,998	3,662	260,775	14,882
Prunes, dried	Lb.	13,859	2,295	63,709	10,463
Raisins and currants	Lb.	19,870	2,751	55,559	7,764
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	26,392	3,794	159,415	23,115
Fruit juices *	Gal.	754	1,024	4,720	7,010
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,674	4,514	31,548	37,186
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	17,184	25,645	47,270	72,851
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,116	2,532	20,872	24,596
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	119,922	8,495	965,661	67,287
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	29,787	49,952	171,152	283,523
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,761	7,847	9,850	41,601
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	10,475	26,208	29,015	74,329
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	38,889	6,540	324,128	51,068
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	48,517	7,216	165,587	25,074
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	37,943	25,405	218,629	148,869
Tobacco, leaf, other *	Lb.	4,055	2,458	30,941	20,355
Beans, dried	Lb.	21,779	1,618	129,626	8,078
Peas, dried (incl. cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	19,573	1,245	61,679	3,983
Potatoes, white	Lb.	27,056	625	135,223	4,814
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	10,517	1,473	51,062	7,496
Food exported for relief, etc.			9,279		52,442
Other agricultural commodities			58,505		300,439
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL			362,712		1,768,679
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES			1,531,994		7,864,457

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Composition of these groups includes only those classes which were separately classified in the Bureau of Census 1956 reporting schedule G.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): November 1956 and 1957 and July-November 1956 and 1957 a/

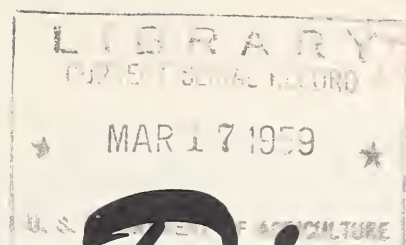
Commodity imported	Unit:	November			July-November		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
SUPPLEMENTARY							
Cattle, dutiable	No.	18	162	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	5,332	4,892	162	dollars	48	dollars
Hides and skins	Lb.	7,479	7,050	2,552	16,283	23,560	4,299
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	10,853	20,489	2,980	2,548	49,687	12,280
Pork, total b/	Lb.	8,247	12,402	2,618	3,189	53,266	21,425
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (Actual wt.)	Lb.	7,539	6,071	5,805	5,278	47,407	13,919
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	2	28	6,429	8,759	45,687	32,707
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	2	482	6,058	31	40,029
Olives in brine	Gal.	339	626	363	5,125	11	5,190
Pineapples, canned, prep. or preserved	Gal.	2,762	2,924	582	472	13	2,155
Pineapple juice	Gal.	73	257	334	1,021	2,925	5,259
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,159	3,208	31	365	33,716	4,135
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,138	3,350	86	86	1,953	719
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	467	1,180	2,908	4,348	14,067	19,044
Feeds and fodders	Bu.	c/	c/	993	2,334	3,827	3,305
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	c/	c/	734	1,620	1,732	2,747
Copra	Lb.	73,567	72,967	1,191	1,224	c/	4,876
Oils, fats, waxes, veg. expressed	Lb.	41,570	40,346	4,772	5,483	c/	27,072
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	c/	c/	6,145	7,326	288,792	18,031
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	141	208	1,407	1,764	199,904	30,940
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	10,164	14,428	14,861	22,772	1,592	5,427
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	7,580	6,667	955	1,642	78,246	7,654
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,178	1,013	5,320	4,952	38,818	27,704
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	2,559	1,000	1,831	1,529	5,852	8,810
Other supplementary	Lb.			185	61	4,233	298
Total supplementary				25,991	26,735		130,308
COMPLEMENTARY							
Silk, raw	Lb.	852	471	95,428	135,745		596,712
Wool, unmd., free in bond (Actual weight)	Lb.	12,116	9,620	3,584	1,930	3,372	14,087
Bananas	Bunch	3,673	3,697	7,649	5,818	72,236	65,498
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	182,000	281,414	5,290	5,305	18,131	26,627
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	25,871	23,010	93,964	131,996	1,103,956	573,303
Tea	Lb.	4,777	6,393	6,103	7,907	159,745	38,240
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,705	5,878	2,556	3,219	37,201	18,132
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	10	2,031	1,920	38,364	13,022
Rubber, crude	Lb.	111,745	99,866	1,320	1,515	46	6,892
Other complementary	Lb.			30,394	27,573	508,517	136,628
Total complementary				8,172	7,473		41,073
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				161,063	194,656		911,447
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				256,491	330,401		1,508,159
a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.				1,003,258	1,037,340		5,227,225

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

MARCH 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural exports continued under a year ago in January 1958. Agricultural exports are estimated at \$355 million in January this year, 16 percent under the \$422 million in January 1957. This January's exports were 10 percent less than the \$394 million in December 1957. Compared with a year earlier, main declines in quantity and value this January were for cotton, wheat, rice, soybeans, and edible vegetable oils. There was a minor decline in tobacco. The notable increase was in feed grains.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-January

Commodity	: 1956	: 1957-58: %	
	: -57:	1/	: chg.
	\$ Million		
Cotton.....	603	525	-13
Grains and feeds...	885	725	-19
Wheat, incl. flour 2/	500	385	-23
Rice, milled 2/...	104	50	-52
Feed grains 2/....	201	225	+12
Other.....	80	65	-19
Tobacco, unmd. ...	230	245	+ 7
Veg. oils, seeds...	286	265	- 7
Edible veg. oils 2/	124	65	-48
Soybeans.....	133	150	+13
Flaxseed.....	7	22	+214
Other.....	22	28	+27
Fruits and vgs. ..	218	220	+ 1
✓ Livestock prods. 2/	352	290	-18
Private donations 3/	78	115	+47
Other.....	82	75	- 9
Total.....	2,734	2,455	-10

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes shipments for relief or charity by private agencies. 3/ Mostly CCC surpluses to welfare agencies.

July-January decline amounted to 10 percent. Agricultural exports in the first 7 months of fiscal year 1958 are estimated at \$2,455 million, 10 percent less than the 1957 value of \$2,734 million. Substantial quantity and value reductions occurred in cotton, wheat, rice, rye, edible vegetable oils, cheese, beef, and lard. There were also declines in oats and grain sorghums, but larger corn shipments caused an increase in the total for feed grains. There was little change in barley. For tobacco and tallow, higher prices sustained export values despite quantity losses. Private shipments of food for relief and charity were much larger this year than last year; main groups gaining this year were grains and dairy products. Exports of flaxseed also were well above a year ago.

July-January agricultural exports unusually high. July-January 1957-58 agricultural exports, although down from last year's record level, were

above shipments in other recent years. Estimate of \$2,455 million for this fiscal year's first 7 months compared with actual shipment value of \$1,900 million in 1955-56, \$1,860 million in 1954-55, \$1,670 million in 1953-54, \$1,700 million in 1952-53, and \$2,440 million in 1951-52.

This year's decline in exports of farm products accompanied by gain in nonfarm products. During the first half (July-December) of the fiscal year, agricultural exports registered a decline of approximately \$200 million from 1956 to 1957. At the same time, nonagricultural exports (excluding Department of Defense shipments under the Mutual Security Program) rose by more than \$450 million. The nonagricultural group gained from \$6,580 million in July-December 1956 to \$7,035 million in July-December 1957.

COTTON

High level CCC export sales underlie another good year for cotton exports. January exports of cotton are estimated at 725 thousand bales (500 pounds gross) in 1958 compared with 819 thousand in 1957. The August-January (half-year) total is estimated at 3,155 thousand bales in the current marketing year, almost 800 thousand below last year's 3,936 thousand. The decline in exports is due partly to the larger stocks of U. S. cotton in importing countries. Most exports this year and last were sales by CCC under its export program. By February 19, CCC had sold 53 million running bales of upland cotton under the 1957-58 program--an assurance of another good export year. Exports last year were the highest in nearly a quarter of a century.

TOBACCO

Foreign tobacco purchasers speeded up transactions in first half of year. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 24 million pounds in January 1958 compared with 30 million a year earlier. December 1957 shipments were 43 million. Exports in January are usually at a low point for the year. Total of 335 million pounds through January this fiscal year compared with 341 million in the like period last year. Although short, this year's flue-cured crop contained a high proportion of leaf with the traditional flavor, aroma, and body in demand abroad; growers planted over 95 percent in desirable varieties. Shipments moved rapidly in the first half of the season as foreign purchasers--uncertain as to the amount of leaf meeting their requirements--promptly bought substantial quantities. Second-half movement of unmanufactured tobacco is likely to be somewhat lower than a year earlier, with the total for all of 1957-58 reaching 475 million pounds, about 25 million under the 1956-57 total.

GRAINS

P.L. 480 shipments to stimulate wheat exports during the next several months. Wheat exports, including grain equivalent of flour, are estimated at 30 million bushels in January 1958, 1 million above exports in the previous month but 19 million under the volume in January 1957. July-January's 224 million bushels in the current season, including private

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

February 28, 1958

Never before has there been such a wide array of activities aimed at building foreign markets for U. S. farm products. These activities are reported in 2 publications just issued by FAS. One is a 50-page narrative publication, reporting in detail export promotion by commodities. The other is a 20-page picture booklet, showing photographic scenes of market development projects being carried out abroad.

Such activities include: Special surveys and analyses of foreign market opportunities and problems; efforts to get foreign trade barriers relaxed; Government programs to increase exports to countries short of dollars; overseas promotional projects, including exhibits of U. S. farm products at international trade fairs.

* * *

An agreement to develop additional markets for U. S. poultry products in Switzerland has been signed by FAS and the Institute of American Poultry Industries. Swiss imports of such products from the United States last year were nearly 7 million pounds.

U. S. poultry exports to West Germany have become so well established that 35 importers there paid their own way to a fact finding conference in Kansas City February 14-16 to study U. S. production, packaging, and marketing methods.

* * *

Two more supermarket operations have been triggered by the FAS exhibit in Rome in June 1956. A Swiss firm has opened the first of 8 markets in Istanbul, Turkey. A large U. S. food chain will soon open others in Israel--Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Jerusalem.

* * *

More than a million visitors are expected at the Fifth Japan International Trade Fair at Osaka, April 12-27. FAS is cooperating with U. S. and Japanese groups in exhibiting U. S. farm products. An innovation will be that U. S. cooperators participating in the Fair to promote their particular products will also be organized as an agricultural market development team. This team, appearing at press conference and special receptions, will focus attention on American agriculture's overall interest in expanding trade with Japan.

* * *

15 seniors at the Peruvian National College of Agriculture have completed a 3-week tour of livestock areas in Illinois, Wisconsin, Texas, and

Florida. The trip was part of a long range market development project to stimulate interest in U. S. livestock and other agricultural products.

* * *

The United Kingdom increased its imports of U. S. farm products to nearly \$600 million in 1957 compared with \$510 million in 1956. Cotton predominated in the gain. Tobacco and oilseeds also were up; fruits and grains, down. U. S. share in the British market rose from 9 to 10 percent.

The United States is losing out in the United Kingdom lard market. British imports for January-November increased from 198 million pounds in 1956 to 220 million in 1957. U. S. share fell from 76 to 63 percent. Higher U. S. prices encouraged the British to buy more lard from France and Belgium.

* * *

Title I F.L. 480 agreements signed in February:

- ...France: \$23 million--cotton.
- ...Finland: \$9 million--wheat, tobacco, dried prunes, and cotton.
- ...United Kingdom: \$5 million--tobacco.
- ...Poland: \$73 million--wheat, cotton, edible vegetable oils, barley, corn, grain sorghums, and nonfat dry milk solids.
- ...Korea: \$50 million--wheat, barley, grain sorghums, and corn.
- ...Yugoslavia: \$62 million--wheat, cotton, and edible vegetable oils.

* * *

Secretary Benson spoke for extension of the trade agreements program as an essential tool in U. S. economic relations with the rest of the Free World, before the House Ways and Means Committee, February 19:

- ...During 1957 many trade agreement countries liberalized their import policies on one or more agricultural products from the dollar area.
- ...The trade agreements program has proved to be an important restraining influence on the tendency of countries to increase trade restrictions on agricultural products.
- ...Equally important is the effective mechanism offered by trade agreements for a continuing exchange of views on world trade problems.
- ...The proposed trade agreements program does not prevent the use of import controls where necessary to avoid interference with U. S. price support programs.

* * *

Garlic imports are not harming the domestic industry, and the 3/4-cent per pound duty in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will continue, according to the Tariff Commission after an "escape clause" investigation.

Tung nut imports will be the subject of a Commission public hearing on March 10. If restrictions on imports of tung nuts are found to be warranted, consideration will be given to possibility of counting oil content of nuts against Section 22 import quota for tung oil.

shipments for relief and charity, compared with 297 million last season. Main reasons for the export drop were: (1) In Europe, where the bulk of U. S. wheat is marketed, the crop was at an all-time high. (2) Some countries have fewer dollars to spend. Although total foreign production this year is down from last, most of the reduction was in exporting countries. Some countries outside of Europe have been taking more U. S. wheat. Recently signed Title I P.L. 480 agreements will result in shipments of over 70 million bushels to Korea, Turkey, Yugoslavia, India, Poland, and Finland in the next several months.

January feed grain exports in 1958 were more than 50 percent above the level in 1957. Approximately 750 thousand short tons of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums are estimated to have been shipped abroad in January 1958 compared with 483 thousand in January 1957. Each of the grains increased, but mostly barley and corn. Most of the increase reflected larger shipments to Europe where smaller supplies of low quality wheat were available for feed use. In addition, however, deliveries of corn were slated for Mexico, grain sorghums for Israel, and more barley for Japan. Corn export total this season is likely to reach 180 million bushels, about 30 million above last year's level. Feed grain total for July-January is estimated at 5 million short tons this season, one-fourth more than the 4 million in 1956-57.

Rice exports totaled well under last year's extraordinary level. Milled rice shipments, excluding paddy, are estimated at 45 million pounds in January 1958 compared with 110 million in the same month in 1957. Exports have been running under a year earlier since June 1957. August-January total of 500 million pounds in the 1957-58 marketing year was 38 percent of the 1,308 million exported in 1956-57. Last year's exports--encouraged by competitive pricing and Government export financing--were extraordinarily large.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

Smaller soybean exports in January 1958 reflected seasonal pattern. Soybean shipments are estimated at 6.5 million bushels in January 1958, down substantially from the 13.7 million in December 1957, but close to the 7.9 million in January 1957. The decline from December to January was seasonal. For the first 4 months of the marketing year which begins in October, exports were 46 million bushels in 1957-58 compared with 44 million in 1956-57. Three factors underlie the high level exports: (1) Abundant and dependable supplies from record U. S. crops. (2) High level demand in Europe and Japan for the protein as well as the oil contained in soybeans. (3) Limited supplies available from Manchuria.

P.L. 480 program to aid lagging edible vegetable oil exports. With soybean oil exports continuing to run less than a year earlier, January exports of edible vegetable oils in 1958 are estimated at 70 million pounds compared with 141 million in 1957. The October-January total is estimated at close to 300 million pounds in the current marketing year compared with 493 million in 1956-57. Recently concluded Title I P.L. 480 agreements for large amounts of oil are expected to stimulate exports later in the

year. However, total U. S. oil shipments for the year are likely to be somewhat smaller than the 1,230 million pounds in 1956-57.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Lard exports were steady at low level in January 1958. Lard exports are estimated at 35 million pounds in January 1958 compared with 38 million in January 1957. Exports have run under year-ago levels since the season's start in October. October-January total estimated at 150 million pounds compared with 180 million last year. Much of the decline is attributed to greater output, keener competition, and trade restrictions abroad.

Tallow exports continued high. Exports of edible and inedible tallow are estimated at 80 million pounds in January 1958 compared with 97 million in both January 1957 and December 1957. October-January total is 350 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 402 million in 1956-57. The decline was not significant. Over 80 percent of the world's exports of tallow originate in the United States. Today's large exports are in part due to the greater use of soap abroad.

Completion of P.L. 480 program lowered beef exports. Exports of beef and veal declined from 14 million pounds in December 1956 to 5 million in December 1957. Exports in July-December were far below the corresponding 1956 level: 23 million pounds compared with 117 million. The decline was due mostly to the completion by mid-1957 of Title I P.L. 480 shipments to Spain and Israel, which took large quantities to meet deficit needs.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Fewer P.L. 480 shipments, more foreign restrictions reduced shell egg exports. December egg shipments fell 6 million dozen from 1956 to 1957. July-December total of 14 million dozen in 1957 was less than half the 29 million in 1956. Exports to Spain were negligible in 1957 compared with 5 million dozen under Section 402 of P.L. 665 in 1956. Mexico, Venezuela, and Cuba restricted egg imports as a result of increased output there. Venezuela, however, increased its purchases of hatching eggs following imposition of an embargo on baby chicks.

Smaller shipments to Italy reduced cheese exports. December cheese exports were 3 million pounds smaller in 1957 than a year earlier. July-December total, excluding private welfare donations, was 12 million pounds in 1957, less than half of the volume in 1956. Shipments to Italy, a large outlet under Government export programs, were sharply reduced.

Korea accounted for sharp drop in nonfat dry milk exports. December shipments of nonfat dry milk solids, excluding private welfare donations, totaled 11 million pounds in 1957, only one-fourth of the 43 million in 1956. This decline accounted for practically all of the July-December drop from 179 million pounds in 1956 to 143 million in 1957. The decline was attributed mainly to smaller Government-financed shipments to South Korea.

Reported increase in July-December dried whole milk exports in error. July-December dried whole milk exports are reported at 25 million pounds in 1957 compared with 18 million in 1956, with practically the entire increase accounted for by Israel and Italy. However, practically all milk destined for these countries consisted of nonfat dry milk solids.

FRUITS

Exports of fresh oranges fell sharply in December. December exports of oranges and tangerines totaled 37 million pounds in 1957, substantially under the 82 million in 1956. Three factors underlie this decline: (1) The return of Spain as a substantial exporter. (She is expected to double her exports this season.) (2) The December 10 freeze in Florida. (3) The small crop of navel oranges in California.

Small U. S. raisin crop hit exports hard. Exports of dried raisins and currants during first 2 months of this marketing year (September-October) were ahead in 1957 over 1956. However, in the next 2 months (November-December), exports turned sharply downward: 18 million pounds in 1957 compared with 37 million in 1956. The drop followed an extremely small crop in 1957. Barely enough raisins are available to supply the U. S. and Canadian markets.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Import statistics for December 1957 were not available at printing time.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: December 1956 and 1957 and July-December 1956 and 1957 a/

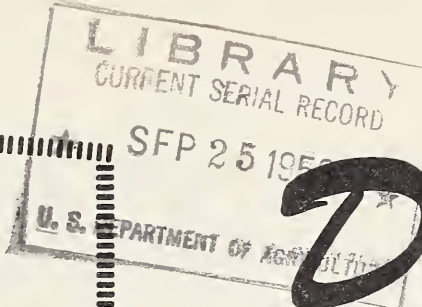
Commodity exported	Unit:	December		July-December	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1956	1957	1956	1957
Cheese	Lb.	4,067	1,181	26,311	11,786
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	20,211	12,038	90,999	87,076
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,776	5,350	17,926	25,148
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	42,700	11,203	179,379	143,162
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	8,431	1,913	28,836	13,690
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	14,264	4,698	117,482	23,061
Pork, total b/	Lb.	8,726	5,938	35,078	29,045
Lard, incl. shortenings (animal)	Lb.	47,954	33,345	263,620	203,188
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	136,829	97,044	651,299	577,434
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale	975	634	3,262	2,870
Apples, fresh	Lb.	12,078	34,187	45,732	100,538
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	81,610	36,571	342,385	307,914
Prunes, dried	Lb.	12,403	10,598	76,113	49,935
Raisins and currants	Lb.	16,765	6,902	72,325	43,046
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	18,250	12,478	177,664	168,083
Fruit juices *	Gal.	1,197	1,236	5,918	8,246
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,571	9,971	9,695	32,679
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,480	22,288	62,750	100,716
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,362	3,474	23,235	16,543
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	403,040	79,628	1,368,701	560,920
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	44,109	23,490	215,261	157,708
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	3,161	1,863	13,011	12,508
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	15,895	13,720	44,909	56,184
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	99,603	47,710	423,731	180,217
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	74,453	60,113	240,040	188,807
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	45,732	37,088	264,360	270,453
Tobacco, leaf, other *	Lb.	8,603	4,668	39,544	33,409
Beans, dried	Lb.	13,597	9,336	143,223	121,047
Peas, dried (incl. cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	12,096	8,161	73,775	33,001
Potatoes, white	Lb.	19,202	12,358	154,425	139,269
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	7,793	9,148	58,855	80,797
Food exported for relief, etc.					
Other agricultural commodities					
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL					
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES					
a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.					
* Composition of these groups includes only those classes which were separately classified in the Bureau of Census 1956 reporting schedule G.					

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

APRIL 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-February agricultural exports down 14 percent from last year. The 8-month total amounted to \$2,700 million in 1957-58 compared with \$3,128 million last year. Largest reductions were in cotton, wheat, oats, rye, rice, edible vegetable oils, and animal products including lard. On the other hand, corn, soybeans, and flaxseed moved in much greater volume this year. Less tobacco was shipped, but higher prices resulted in a value gain.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-February

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	Chg.
	\$ Million	\$ Million	%
Cotton	725	580	-20
Grains and feeds	1,016	825	-19
Wheat, incl. flour ^{2/}	584	443	-24
Rice, milled ^{2/}	117	61	-48
Feed grains ^{2/}	227	258	+14
Other	88	63	-28
Tobacco, unmd.	248	260	+5
Veg. oils, seeds	320	285	-11
Edible veg. oils ^{2/}	143	75	-48
Soybeans	144	164	+14
Flaxseed	7	22	+214
Other	26	27	+4
Fruits and vgs.	241	240	0
Livestock prods. ^{2/}	397	320	-19
Private donations ^{3/}	88	105	+19
Other	93	85	-9
- Total	3,128	2,700	-14

^{1/} Partly estimated. ^{2/} Excludes private relief. ^{3/} Mostly CCC surpluses donated to private welfare agencies for overseas distribution.

February exports considerably reduced. Exports in February 1958, estimated at \$280 million, were 29 percent below the \$394 million in February 1957. Main reductions were in cotton, wheat, and edible vegetable oils.

Less exports under Government programs. July-December exports under Government programs fell by 41 percent from 1956 to 1957. At the same time, exports outside of Government programs gained by 13 percent. (See table on page 2.)

Notable country shifts this fiscal year. Except for only slight changes in export totals for Japan and the United Kingdom, July-December shipments to major foreign outlets fluctuated widely from 1956 to 1957. Shipments to Spain, France, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, and Pakistan were much smaller this year; those to Poland, Mexico, and India, much larger. (See table on page 5.)

COTTON

August-February cotton exports three-fourths as great this season as last. February cotton exports (based on trade sources) are estimated at 550 thousand running bales in 1958 compared with 807 thousand in 1957. August-February volume was 3,400 thousand bales this season, 74 percent as much as the 4,601 thousand in 1956-57. The decline reflected smaller shipments to Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, and India, where sales were extraordinarily large in 1956-57. Principal factor is the competitive pricing policy of CCC, which by March 18 had sold 5,450 thousand bales for export this season. The year's trade also includes 185 thousand bales sold under the 1956-57 program for export by mid-August 1957. Under present market conditions, this season's exports may total at least 5.6 million running bales.

Exports under Specified Government
Programs and Total Agricultural
Exports--July-December 1956, 1957

Program	: 1956 :	: 1957 :	: Chg. :
	\$ Million		%
Sales for foreign currencies (P.L. 480)	391	244	-38
Famine & emergency relief	47	33	-30
Section 416 donations	72	75	+4
Barter	232	75	-68
Mutual Security Programs 1/	209	130	-38
Total under programs	951	557	-41
Total outside programs	1,361	1,541	+13
Total agricultural exports	2,312	2,098	-9
1/ Disbursements in period.			

GRAINS

July-February wheat exports nearly 90 million bushels behind last year. Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain are estimated at 30 million bushels in February 1958. This is 18 million less than a year earlier. July-February total, including private welfare donations, is estimated at 257 million bushels this season, 89 million less than in 1956-57. Largest declines were in shipments to Europe, where a record crop of relatively good quality was harvested this season. Much less wheat has moved to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland, and Greece. Notably large shipments have gone to Poland this year, financed under Title I of Public Law 480. Shipments to India have been much larger; those to Pakistan have declined.

Title I important factor in February rice export gain over January. Milled rice exports are estimated at 110 million pounds in February 1958, more than double the January volume. February 1958 total includes substantial Title I shipments to Pakistan and Title II shipments to the Ryukyus. It compares with actual shipments of 177 million pounds a year earlier. August-February total is estimated at 615 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 1,485 million in 1956-57. No rice has moved to India or Indonesia this year compared with the considerable volume last year. Pakistan has taken much less, and there were reductions for Bolivia, Belgium, and Turkey. On the other hand, more rice has gone to Cuba, Korea, the Philippines, the Arabian States, and Liberia.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

March 31, 1958

The treaty creating the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market) which took effect January 1, 1958 is of long-run importance for American agriculture. The EEC aims to unify trade policies of 6 countries--France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. It will gradually do away with trade restrictions internally, adopt a common tariff toward the rest of the world, and promote free movement of capital and labor in the area.

The timetable: January 1, 1959 is the date set for starting to reduce tariffs and liberalize quotas in the community; January 1, 1962, for first unification of a tariff toward the outside world. Transition period for establishing the community will take 12-15 years.

Most EEC countries are highly industrialized and rely considerably on imported agricultural raw materials. U. S. products make up over one-tenth of the area's agricultural imports. U. S. farm exports to the area account for one-fourth of total U. S. farm exports. The United States supplies the area with one-third of its imported bread grains, feed grains, and unmanufactured tobacco; one-fourth of the cotton, canned fruit s, and fats and oils; and one-fifth of the dried fruits.

Two EEC members rank among this country's top-5 foreign agricultural markets: West Germany, which takes a large share of U. S. soybeans, cotton, tobacco, and dried fruits; and the Netherlands, which is a heavy user of U. S. cotton, feed grains, oranges, and inedible tallow. The other countries are also important takers of cotton. Italy is one of the larger users of tallow.

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Sudan's low 1957-58 cotton crop has afforded only moderate relief to the world extra long staple cotton surplus situation. While the crop is about half the 1956-57 record, Sudan's surplus problem remains rather severe because about 200 thousand bales from the previous crop are still unsold. Moreover, the increase of about 150 thousand bales in Egypt's crop has tended to aggravate the problem.

Iraq's export availabilities of wheat and barley from the 1957 crop plus the outlook for bumper crops in 1958 have recently been a source of increasing concern to its export trade. The 1957 wheat crop was considerably above the average of recent years and, after allowance for carry-over, yielded an exportable surplus of over 500 thousand metric tons. Almost all of this remained to be exported on January 1. The barley situation, although not as serious, is also somewhat of a problem.

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Mainly by draining dollar reserves was Japan able to maintain a high level of imports from the United States in 1957. Japan's January-November

imports included \$407 million in U. S. agricultural products in 1957, 22 percent more than in 1956. Japan's other imports from the United States rose 65 percent.

* * *

Further easing of foreign restrictions that affect U. S. farm exports:

- ...Mexico has issued import licenses for 28 million pounds of tallow.
- ...Cuba has authorized duty-free imports of 362 thousand bushels of U. S. corn and has increased the basic low-duty rice import quota by 507 thousand bags.
- ...West Germany has issued dollar import tenders for pulses and canned asparagus.
- ...The United Kingdom has announced an import quota of \$350 thousand for canned pineapple through January 31, 1959.
- ...Denmark has liberalized more dollar imports, including feed grains, nuts, and dried fruits.
- ...The Philippines have reclassified vegetable seeds and seedlings as "essential" imports.

* * *

Commodity notes:

- ...Argentine canned corned beef output for export to the United States is expected to rise, according to trade reports.
- ...Canada is offering to donate nonfat dry milk for overseas relief.
- ...The Ex-Im Bank is lending Austria \$12 million for U. S. cotton.
- ...Canada is lending India \$25 million to buy Canadian wheat.
- ...USDA wheat export program now includes bulgur, wheat steamed under pressure and dried, a product comparable to one eaten in the Middle East since Biblical times.
- ...A Section 104(a) market development team is studying rice import practices and marketing in Latin America. Team consists of U. S. Rice Export Development Association and FAS specialists.
- ...Exporters under CCC's rice export program will be able to offer more types and grades and also to sell under brand names.
- ...Pea beans and red kidney beans are now for export sale by CCC.
- ...A study of British price supports has just been published. (FAS-M-3).

* * *

Recent Section 104(a) market development project agreements between FAS and the trade:

- ...Wheat and soybeans--The American Soybean Association has joined the Oregon Wheat Growers' League to expand nutrition demonstrations in Japan through use of kitchen buses.
- ...Prunes and prune juice--California Prune Advisory Board will expand promotion of prunes in West Germany, including publication of recipes and articles, and survey Western Europe market potential for prune juice.

Feed grain exports well ahead this year. February feed grain exports are estimated at 560 thousand short tons in 1958 compared with 480 thousand in 1957, an increase of 17 percent. Increases in barley and grain sorghums more than offset reductions in corn. The February increase raised this year's total since July to 5,750 thousand short tons, 29 percent over last year's 4,467 thousand. CCC's competitive pricing of export sales of corn has helped greatly. With improved export prospects for corn and grain sorghums this year, all feed grain shipments (excluding products and private welfare) are likely to total 8.4 million short tons this season compared with 6.5 million in 1956-57 and 8.2 million record attained in 1955-56. The record crop of relatively good quality wheat in Europe, in making more available for human consumption this year, has resulted in smaller availabilities of feed wheat.

U. S. Agricultural Exports by Country of Destination July-December 1956 and 1957			
Country	: 1956 :	1957 :	: Chg.
	\$ Million		%
United Kingdom	266	269	+1
Japan	215	213	-1
West Germany	223	189	-14
Canada	194	175	-10
The Netherlands	147	125	-15
India	62	110	+77
Cuba	69	82	+19
Italy	94	77	-18
Belgium	93	68	-27
Poland	1/	62	--
Mexico	32	58	+81
Spain	84	33	-61
France	82	24	-71
Pakistan	54	20	-63
Other	697	593	-15
Total	2,312	2,098	-9
1/ Negligible.			

TOBACCO

Tobacco exports still at seasonal low level in February. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 22 million pounds in February 1958, in line with January's low level, but 5 million under exports in February 1957. The July-February total is estimated at over 355 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 368 million pounds in 1956-57. Contrasting with the volume decline was the value increase, resulting from the greater proportion of higher priced leaf in this year's exports. Considering the sharp drop in production (particularly flue-cured), exports were well maintained, reflecting good foreign demand for grades and qualities produced. Also helping were further increases in cigarette output abroad and some improvement in gold and dollar reserves.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

February soybean exports close to last year's level. Exports of soybeans are estimated at 4 million bushels in February 1958, the same as in February 1957. This volume, however, was half January's 8 million bushels. For the marketing season which begins in October, exports through February totaled 51 million bushels this year, 2 million ahead of 1956-57.

Improvement in sight for exports of edible vegetable oils. February 1958 shipments of edible vegetable oils are estimated at 32 million pounds. This compares with the February 1957 total of 124 million. The October-February total is estimated at 337 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 616 million in 1956-57. Exports are now being stimulated by programming under Title I of

Public Law 480: Over 500 million pounds will be shipped in the March-September 1958 period under currently authorized programs. More is being programmed.

FRUITS

Apple exports advancing markedly. Exports of apples began to rise above year-ago levels in October. January total of 53 million pounds in 1958 was more than 4 times the volume in 1957. The July-January total was 154 million pounds in 1957, more than 3 times the 46 million in 1956. Early spring freezes damaged the European crop; production dropped almost 60 percent. A number of European countries permitted imports earlier. U. S. apples are not able to take full advantage of the European market because their large size this season does not suit demand there.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

December agricultural imports in 1957 well above 1956. Agricultural imports totaled \$375 million in December 1957 compared with \$308 million in December 1956, with the increase of \$67 million equally divided between supplementary and complementary commodities. Supplementary commodities are items like, or similar in use to, products of American agriculture. Prominent ones in the December gain were dutiable cattle, beef and veal, vegetable oils, fats and waxes, and nuts. Among complementary products, which are primarily tropical items not produced in the United States, imports of coffee and cocoa beans gained notably.

July-December import total also gained over year earlier. July-December agricultural imports increased from \$1,816 million in 1956 to \$1,939 million in 1957. Supplementary imports rose while complementary imports declined slightly. Among the former, notable increases were in dutiable cattle, beef and veal, cotton, oats, vegetable oils and waxes, cane sugar, and molasses unfit for human consumption. Some items declined, notably hides and skins, apparel wool, and barley. The complementary decline chiefly reflected lower prices for coffee, but quantity was down for most principal products, such as silk, carpet wool, and spices.

More beef imported to supplement U. S. output. July-December imports of beef and veal, responding to strong U. S. demand and slightly lower production, increased from 64 million pounds in 1956 to 156 million in 1957. More boneless beef from New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, and Australia and carcass beef from Canada were most important factors in the rise.

Continued from page 4:

- ...Wheat--Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association will promote sales in Italy. Promotion will include distribution of favorable reports of 'spaghetti and macaroni makers based on their U. S. visit last October.
- ...Cattle--Purebred Dairy Cattle Assoc. will promote sales in Colombia.

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Two planeloads (38 head) of Holstein dairy cattle have been shipped to Colombia under a novel barter plan to facilitate herd buildup. Sale proceeds are paying for tours now being made by breeders of the cattle.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: January 1957 and 1958 and July-January 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity exported	Units	January			July-January		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
			dollars		dollars		dollars
Cheese	Lb.	5,420	4,558	1,731	16,312	31,731	11,828
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	15,847	9,547	1,506	96,623	106,846	17,030
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,418	3,000	1,485	28,148	22,344	10,954
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	13,052	1,344	1,612	156,715	205,693	20,933
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	3,097	1,560	1,195	12,455	31,933	12,455
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	27,827	2,250	9,812	27,521	81,611	27,521
Pork, total b/	Lb.	9,420	4,180	1,694	12,617	44,498	12,617
Lard	Lb.	37,811	32,905	5,901	41,988	300,974	41,988
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	97,282	83,364	7,511	59,867	748,581	59,867
Cotton, unmd., excl. lint (running bales) ..	Bale	791	517	79,013	603,452	3,929	603,452
Apples, fresh	Lb.	13,107	53,482	1,134	5,308	58,839	5,308
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	49,978	13,038	2,847	22,344	392,363	22,344
Prunes, dried	Lb.	12,465	8,292	1,950	14,387	88,578	14,387
Balsams and currants	Lb.	9,338	2,484	1,317	11,420	81,663	11,420
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	15,335	13,042	2,320	28,137	192,999	28,137
Orange juice	Gal.	1,339	1,795	1,427	8,523	6,395	8,523
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,692	8,616	3,274	43,541	36,812	43,541
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,711	20,043	19,544	115,688	75,461	115,688
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,240	4,345	1,605	20,888	24,475	20,888
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,392	1,406	805	13,671	19,773	13,671
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	109,753	53,399	4,581	104,124	1,478,454	104,124
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	736	627	743	3,708	7,743	3,708
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	43,106	27,813	48,690	436,265	258,367	436,265
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Beg.	2,285	2,448	9,980	64,901	15,295	64,901
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	59	1	4	21,521	2,031	21,521
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,829	7,501	17,998	154,888	52,738	154,888
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	92,052	51,688	7,182	80,692	515,783	80,692
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	51,446	21,065	2,955	44,036	291,486	44,036
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	30,379	23,879	17,903	246,304	341,308	246,304
Beans, dried	Lb.	6,772	4,820	448	9,119	149,996	9,119
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,694	11,744	682	2,663	77,526	2,663
Potatoes, white	Lb.	20,232	9,015	260	4,036	174,657	4,036
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	10,582	7,484	918	11,607	69,437	11,607
Food exported for relief, etc.				9,742	96,302		96,302
Other agricultural commodities				50,554	375,724		375,724
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				421,430	2,734,007		2,734,007
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,667,350	11,529,910		11,529,910

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade."

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): December 1956 and 1957 and July-December 1956 and 1957 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	December		July-December	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1956	1957	1956	1957
SUPPLEMENTARY					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	29	1,507	76	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	5,598	2,966	29,159	5,805
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,073	3,900	58,760	15,246
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	11,145	2,624	64,411	25,325
Pork, total b/	Lb.	10,714	7,654	58,121	16,543
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	10,182	8,952	55,870	40,361
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale	10	2,692	42	48,981
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	1,232	16	7,882
Olives in brine	Gal.	654	1,135	3,579	3,388
Pineapples, canned, prep. or preserved	Lb.	5,718	589	39,434	6,394
Pineapple juice	Gal.	297	96	2,251	4,724
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,485	3,541	16,552	815
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,090	949	4,917	22,585
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,325	2,169	3,058	4,253
Feeds and fodders	c/	c/	1,147	c/	4,917
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	46,969	4,485	335,761	6,023
Copra	Lb.	35,825	3,023	235,728	31,557
Oils, fats, waxes, veg. expressed	Lb.	c/	5,688	c/	21,054
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	c/	1,804	c/	36,628
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	174	18,587	1,766	7,231
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	10,574	1,073	88,821	186,966
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	5,488	3,841	44,306	8,728
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,056	1,105	6,908	31,545
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	13,702	1,072	17,934	9,915
Other supplementary			28,501		1,371
Total supplementary			110,332		158,808
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	594	2,524	3,966	707,045
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	10,547	6,306	82,783	16,611
Bananas	Bunch	3,466	5,090	21,597	49,749
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	220,029	116,123	1,323,985	31,716
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	46,271	11,317	206,016	689,426
Tea	Lb.	10,344	5,655	47,545	62,121
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	7,193	2,826	45,269	49,558
Sisal and benequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	13	1,939	58	23,787
Rubber, crude	Lb.	129,143	36,247	637,659	15,848
Other complementary			9,415		8,831
Total complementary			197,442		172,875
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES			307,774		50,488
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES			1,052,318		1,108,889
a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.					1,092,775
					1,815,934
					1,938,820
					6,279,543
					6,515,549

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



MAY 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-March agricultural exports are estimated 16 percent less in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. The three-quarter estimate is \$3,025 million this fiscal year compared with \$3,595 million in 1956-57. Principal declines were in cotton, wheat and wheat flour, edible vegetable oils, livestock products, and rice. Partly offsetting increases occurred in feed grains, tobacco, soybeans, and flaxseed.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-March

Commodity	:1956-:1957-58:	1/	Chg.
	: 57 :		
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	844	650	-23
Grains and feeds	1,170	925	-21
Wheat, incl. flour 2/	674	489	-27
Rice, milled 2/	140	72	-49
Feed grains 2/	259	294	+14
Other	97	70	-28
Tobacco, unmfed.	270	285	+6
Veg. oils, seeds	367	305	-17
Edible veg. oils 2/	173	77	-55
Soybeans	158	174	+10
Flaxseed	7	22	+200
Other	29	37	+28
Fruits and vogs.	268	275	+3
Livestock prods. 2/	461	370	-20
Private donations 3/	111	120	+8
Other	104	95	-9
Total	3,595	3,025	*-16

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC surpluses donated to private welfare agencies for overseas distribution.

March exports were smaller by one-third. The March 1958 estimate is \$320 million, 31 percent below exports of \$467 million in March 1957. Exports of most items declined but were larger for oats, barley, and grain sorghums. Increases in cotton and edible vegetable oils helped raise March's total 12 percent above February's \$285 million.

Main factors in the export decline: For some commodities, foreign supplies are larger this year than last, due in part to increased production and in part to larger inventories. For others, exports are being impeded by temporary reduced availabilities from CCC stocks and by smaller U. S. crops. Foreign import demand is being tempered somewhat by the slackening of business activity abroad. Many foreign countries, faced with reduced foreign currency earnings, have been limiting imports to stem declines in gold and dollar holdings.

COTTON Less U. S. cotton is needed abroad this season. Cotton exports continued to run behind year-ago levels in March 1958. Trade sources indicate March shipments of about 600,000 running bales this year, down 200,000 from 1957. The August-March total estimated at 3.9 million bales this season contrasted with 5.4 million last season. Nearly all exports in the past 2 years have been CCC sales for export at competitive world prices. This season's cotton exports have not kept up with last season's (which were the largest in almost a quarter of a century) due in part to larger inventories of U. S. cotton in importing countries and in part to the large Free World production and reduced textile activity abroad.

GRAINS Wheat shipped as grain is substantially less; flour shipments are well maintained. Wheat exports have been running less than a year earlier since the start of the season; the decline has been most pronounced since December. The March estimate of 29 million bushels in 1958 compared with exports of 51 million in 1957. The July-March total was 286 million bushels this season, 112 million less than last season. With Europe's improved crop this year, foreign demand for U. S. wheat has slackened considerably. However, exports of wheat flour (included in the above figures) have been well maintained: The equivalent of 45 million bushels this season, 48 million last season.

Better Western Europe living standards have been strengthening demand for U. S. feed grains. The strong demand for U. S. feed grains has been mainly in Western Europe where the trend toward better living standards has been accompanied by increased livestock production. Competitive pricing policies have enabled U. S. exporters to meet competition from Argentina, Canada, Australia, and other countries. March exports of feed grains (excluding products) are estimated at 620,000 short tons this year, 25,000 more than last year. Shipments in the 9 months ending in March were over 6.5 million tons this year, 30 percent ahead of the 5.1 million in 1956-57.

March rice exports surpassed February volume. A total of 150 million pounds of milled rice was exported in March 1958 according to cargo loadings, 40 million above the previous month but still well under the 327 million in March 1957. With rice exports remaining well under year-ago levels since the start of the marketing year, the August-March total was 765 million pounds in 1957-58, in striking contrast with the 1,812 million in 1956-57. Extraordinarily heavy shipments last year followed determined efforts to move out the bulk of the carryover stocks--much under Government programs.

TOBACCO Tobacco exports continued to hold up well. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco have been holding up well despite the short U. S. flue-cured crop and larger production overseas. March shipments are estimated at 32 million pounds in 1958, the same as a year earlier. There was a seasonal gain over February. The July-March total of 390 million pounds this season was 11 million less than in 1956-57. Higher priced shipments resulted in a value gain.

VEGETABLE OILS Soybean exports remained firm. Except for a large rise
AND OILSEEDS in November 1958, soybean exports since the start of the

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

April 30, 1958

The Tariff Commission has just released a special report entitled Postwar Developments in Japan's Foreign Trade. It throws light on the problems posed for the United States by various imports from Japan.

Although Japan's foreign commerce has recovered rapidly since World War II, that country has not resumed its prewar position in world trade. In 1956, its imports on a volume basis were 14 percent above prewar while its exports were 14 percent less.

Japan in 1957, as in 1956, was the United States' second most important agricultural export market. It ranked first in the previous 4 years. Nine commodities stood out: Wheat, rice, barley, corn, tobacco, hides and skins, soybeans, and tallow. Japan's imports of these 9 from us increased 17 percent from 1956 to 1957; imports from other countries declined 25 percent. U. S. agricultural exports to Japan in 1957 were at a record high: \$454 million.

As the position of raw silk in world trade deteriorated, the share of manufactured products in Japan's exports rose from half in the late 1920's to nine-tenths in 1956.

As Japan's best customer, the United States accounted for \$541 million, or 22 percent of its total exports in 1956. U. S. purchases from Japan have tripled since 1951.

Japan's total imports from the United States amounted to \$1,064 million in 1956, twice the value of its exports to the United States. U. S. commodities accounted for a third of Japan's total imports. Japan has increased its takings from the United States by 50 percent since 1951.

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CCC's cotton export program has been continued into 1958-59. It will be supplemented by payments-in-kind to encourage exports from commercial stocks. The period for export under the current program has not been extended; exports must be made within 9 months from the date the cotton becomes available to the purchaser or by July 31, 1958, whichever is earlier.

CCC's feed grain export program has been revised to encourage exports from commercial supplies. Export payments will be made in the form of feed grains from CCC stocks as now being done for wheat. When the new program becomes effective, CCC will discontinue sales for export, except for barter, CCC credit, and emergency relief abroad.

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Further easing of foreign restrictions that affect U. S. farm exports:

- ...The United Kingdom has authorized imports of up to \$250,000 worth of canned apples from Canada and the United States through June 30.
- ...France has allocated \$300,000 for imports of seed peas and beans.
- ...West Germany has announced import tenders for canned apricots, peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail from all countries; for additional poultry from the United States and Canada.
- ...Peru has authorized duty-free wheat imports for 90 days from March 7.
- ...Nicaragua has exempted breeding animals from import duties.

* * *

Dublin trade sources report that the first shipment of U. S. apples to Ireland since 1956 was of excellent quality and sold rapidly. 11,500 boxes of extra fancy Newtown, Winesap, and Rome Beauty retailed at about 21 cents a pound, which was less than the price for top quality Irish apples.

Brahmans accounted for almost two-fifths of the 5,806 head of U. S. beef breeding cattle exported in the last 6 months of 1957. Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, and Santa Gertrudis made up nearly half the total. Thirty percent went to Mexico, the remainder mainly to Venezuela, Canada, and Cuba. Among the 5,163 head of dairy breeding cattle exported, two-thirds were Holstein, one-fifth Brown Swiss, and the remainder Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire. Forty percent were shipped to Mexico.

Angola (in Portuguese West Africa) received 22 head of Santa Gertrudis cattle from the United States in March for stock improvement.

* * *

Cuba will have to import another 250,000 bags of rice before June 30 to maintain the current rate of consumption. Poor weather has limited spring crop planting to 35,000 acres, half as much as last year.

Cuba still faces a corn shortage, due partly to the rapid growth of its broiler industry, and may have to import 1 million bushels by August.

U. S. ready-to-cook poultry could become even more acceptable in Switzerland if U. S. exporters fell in line with competing suppliers in meeting Swiss preference for maximum range of 2 ounces in weight per bird, which makes possible a uniform price per bird.

* * *

Effect of Japan's increased trade in industrial goods with Communist China is reflected in Japan's expanded imports of rice from that area. Communist China became Japan's second largest source of short grain rice when 80,000 tons were purchased in the year ending March 31.

By Presidential proclamation, Section 22 import controls on tung oil have been extended to tung nuts: The present quota limiting oil imports will also apply to nuts.

current season in October have been close to the levels of a year earlier. Estimate of 4 million bushels for March this year compares with 5 million for March last year. The October-March total of 55 million bushels this season is 1 million ahead of exports during the same period last season.

March gain in edible vegetable oil shipments reflected P.L. 480 activity. Exports of soybean oil increased in March 1958 due to the start of shipments under P.L. 480. Shipments of edible vegetable oils totaled 70 million pounds, well under half of March shipments a year earlier but about 37 million ahead of February 1958. Shipments since the start of the marketing year in October totaled an estimated 410 million pounds this year compared with 806 million last year. Total under P.L. 480 so far this marketing year is lagging more than commercial exports. However, outstanding agreements are expected to boost exports during the remainder of the marketing year. About 60 percent of this year's total is expected to move under P.L. 480 and ICA programs.

FRUITS AND Large apple shipments have been going to Europe. Apple
VEGETABLES exports continued to grow in February: total of 35 million pounds contrasted with 9 million a year earlier. Cumulative shipments since July were 189 million pounds this season, 68 million last. Increased sales in the European market followed freeze damage to the crop there.

Orange exports have been in part limited by increased output overseas. Reduced domestic output due to the unfavorable weather in Florida and increased overseas output due to recovery of production in Spain continued to depress U. S. exports of fresh oranges in February. Shipments of 38 million pounds in that month this year compared with 51 million in 1957. The November-February shipments were 164 million pounds this season, 249 million last season.

Title I prunes arrived in the United Kingdom in February. Exports of dried prunes totaled 25 million pounds in February 1958, more than double the volume a year earlier, and well above that in other months this past year. The February export bulge was the result of shipments of 19 million pounds to the United Kingdom under Title I of P.L. 480.

Dried bean exports reached extraordinarily high level in February. The 17 million pounds of dried beans exported in February 1958 was the largest monthly volume in a long time. The shipments compared with 5 million in January this year and 2 million in February a year earlier. Bulk of the increase was accounted for by larger movements to Mexico and Cuba, which suffered short crops.

Unfavorable Florida weather hit potato exports. White potato exports have been running behind year-ago levels since October 1957. February shipments totaled only 5 million pounds, almost three-quarters less than in 1957. The poor showing reflects the unfavorable weather in Florida, which delayed planting of the early crop and then had an adverse effect on its growth. Meanwhile, Canada, favored by a good crop, increased sales in the United States: shipments from that source were more than 1 million bushels above the low-duty quota of 2-1/2 million bushels.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS U. S. lard sales in Europe are being hurt by larger, more attractively priced output there. Lard exports are estimated at 35 million pounds in March 1958, 27 million less than a year earlier. The October-March total was 217 million pounds this season compared with 279 million last season. Lower exports are the result of temporarily reduced U. S. production, increased Western Europe production, and price competition in the form of subsidized exports from some foreign countries. European importers have been buying more lard from continental exporters. Principal competition has come from France, Belgium, Denmark, and Poland. At the same time, European consumers have been encouraged by price differentials to switch from lard to vegetable oils.

Tallow exports are also lagging this year. The export lag did not show up much in February when exports of 92 million pounds this year compared with 99 million in 1957. However, the October-February total of 445 million pounds this year was 56 million less than in 1956-57. U. S. tallow prices have strengthened with this year's decline in cattle slaughterings. While the United States is shipping less tallow, other countries, like Australia, Canada, and Argentina, are shipping more.

Reduced Government program activity hits beef and veal exports. Following completion of activity under Government programs, exports of beef and veal have been running behind year-ago levels since October. The 4 million pounds shipped during the 2 months January and February 1958 contrasted sharply with 40 million in the like months of 1957.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Strong domestic demand has resulted in large supplementary import gain.* This year's domestic demand has been strong for imported dutiable cattle, beef and veal, oats, vegetable oils and waxes, and molasses unfit for human consumption. The result has been an 18-percent increase in supplementary agricultural imports: the July-January total of \$1,002 million this year compared with \$851 million last year. This rate indicates a total for the whole year of approximately \$1.7 billion. Supplementary imports have been under \$1.6 billion in most years since the end of World War II, with the peak figure being \$2.3 billion in 1950-51.

Complementary imports were 4 percent smaller.* The July-January total for complementary agricultural imports fell from \$1,341 million in 1956-57 to \$1,293 million this year. Coffee led the decline, dropping from \$831 to \$784 million. U. S. buyers, anticipating lower prices, limited purchases to hand-to-mouth buying during most of 1957 but increased their activity as prices strengthened at the close of the year following steps by main Latin-American producing countries to restrict exports.

* Forty percent of U. S. agricultural imports consist of commodities similar to those produced in the United States; they are called supplementary commodities. The other imports are called complementary.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: February 1957 and July-February 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	February			July - February		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1957	1958	1957 dollars	1956-57	1957-58	1957-58 dollars
Cheese	Lb.	Thousands : 1,496	Thousands : 2,449	1,000 : 519	Thousands : 33,227	Thousands : 18,761	1,000 : 12,347
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	9,200	6,881	1,313	116,046	103,504	18,343
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,071	3,610	1,469	25,415	31,758	14,104
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	7,645	7,756	1,239	213,338	164,472	22,172
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,274	1,376	983	34,207	16,626	13,498
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	11,679	2,162	3,102	93,200	27,470	30,623
Pork, total b/	Lb.	8,753	5,141	3,195	53,251	38,364	15,812
Lard	Lb.	36,380	35,762	5,831	337,354	271,757	47,819
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	98,684	92,067	8,281	847,265	754,767	68,148
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (running bales) .	Bales :	807	450	121,212	4,736	3,717	724,663
Apples, fresh	Lb.	8,916	34,587	765	67,755	188,607	6,074
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	50,735	38,225	3,053	443,008	359,177	25,397
Prunes, dried	Lb.	11,022	24,715	1,698	99,600	82,942	16,085
Raisins and currants	Lb.	6,926	5,151	985	88,589	50,671	12,405
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	14,214	20,392	2,223	207,213	200,910	30,361
Orange juice	Gals.	1,500	1,583	1,951	7,895	10,106	10,914
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,363	6,860	4,286	40,174	48,155	47,827
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,448	15,980	19,292	87,909	136,739	134,980
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,108	2,613	1,418	25,583	23,501	30,417
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,208	1,701	888	20,981	16,184	14,559
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	176,845	109,993	12,833	1,655,299	724,313	116,957
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	265	68	362	8,008	3,234	10,385
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	42,216	22,479	74,222	300,583	206,695	510,487
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,611	2,019	10,199	17,907	17,008	75,100
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	2	0	11	2,033	9,030	7,533
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	4,204	3,905	10,855	56,943	67,590	145,944
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	87,930	16,131	13,527	603,713	247,218	94,218
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	36,290	17,323	5,573	327,777	227,904	49,609
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	27,066	23,096	17,917	368,374	358,180	248,295
Beans, dried	Lb.	2,489	17,375	234	152,485	143,242	9,948
Peas, dried (except coupeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	6,830	7,144	458	84,355	50,434	5,513
Potatoes, white	Lb.	16,887	4,722	383	191,545	153,006	6,263
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	9,077	9,380	1,205	78,513	97,661	11,045
Food exported for relief, etc.				9,209	10,258		87,678
Other agricultural commodities				53,382	48,027		454,278
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				394,053	285,290		3,128,060
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,596,882	1,334,052		13,126,793
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES							12,650,033

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): January 1957 and 1958 and July-January 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	January				July-January			
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	22	118	1,176	12,854	98	638	6,981	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	5,038	4,562	2,703	2,237	34,196	29,741	18,339	66,832
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,839	8,630	3,886	3,503	69,097	61,053	29,210	15,401
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	11,588	28,459	2,780	8,414	76,000	184,017	19,323	24,979
Pork, total b/	Lb.	13,061	14,437	9,321	9,764	71,181	76,445	49,682	49,502
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	15,238	9,404	13,674	8,572	71,107	56,811	62,655	55,249
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintens (480 lb.)	Bales	13	6	2,642	951	55	132	10,524	50,935
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	7	1,394	1,616	22	27	4,782	23,902
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,039	1,129	1,964	1,719	4,618	6,628	8,359	6,361
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	11,665	3,827	1,239	420	51,099	49,083	5,963	10,914
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,901	2	690	1	4,152	3,224	1,505	5,742
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,346	811	1,971	1,023	17,898	14,246	24,556	1,135
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,326	1,519	1,149	1,180	6,243	17,014	5,402	18,583
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	867	1,038	1,469	1,586	3,925	6,158	6,386	12,413
Feeds and fodders	Bu.	/	/	1,118	995	/	/	7,141	8,831
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	/	/	4,718	6,822	/	/	36,275	7,577
Copra	Lb.	57,393	64,240	3,643	4,516	393,154	427,499	24,698	41,494
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	48,457	50,823	8,851	8,875	284,185	305,316	45,479	28,240
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	/	/	1,588	1,471	/	/	8,820	54,640
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	396	411	44,068	43,366	2,162	2,248	231,034	8,680
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	10,409	14,381	1,065	1,817	99,229	134,240	9,792	247,429
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	7,605	9,064	5,474	6,635	51,911	56,475	37,019	18,637
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	963	1,373	1,596	1,918	7,694	8,018	11,456	41,479
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	33,027	39,428	2,155	3,101	50,962	55,911	3,526	11,939
Other supplementary	Lb.	/	/	26,785	28,704	/	/	182,329	4,294
Total supplementary		/	/	147,119	162,060	/	/	851,236	187,192
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.	608	644	2,622	2,609	4,573	3,909	19,233	16,025
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	18,805	14,758	11,339	9,035	101,588	89,595	61,088	56,226
Bananas	Bunch	3,845	3,651	5,602	5,436	25,442	26,043	37,319	37,993
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	84,247	50,883	20,179	18,349	290,264	253,057	69,737	80,470
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	266,666	241,752	141,861	116,119	1,590,651	1,617,803	831,287	784,147
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	137	336	380	886	1,170	2,413	3,282	6,647
Tea	Lb.	8,197	8,509	4,455	4,183	55,742	55,562	28,242	25,519
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	7,748	6,915	2,172	2,442	53,017	47,021	18,020	16,181
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	11	1,501	1,540	68	75	10,332	10,524
Rubber, crude	Lb.	103,910	102,064	29,616	25,149	741,570	742,203	202,491	203,686
Other complementary		/	/	9,463	8,581	/	/	59,949	55,494
Total complementary		/	/	229,190	194,329	/	/	1,340,980	1,292,912
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL		/	/	376,309	356,389	/	/	2,192,216	2,295,292
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES		/	/	1,107,308	1,108,968	/	/	7,386,453	7,632,080

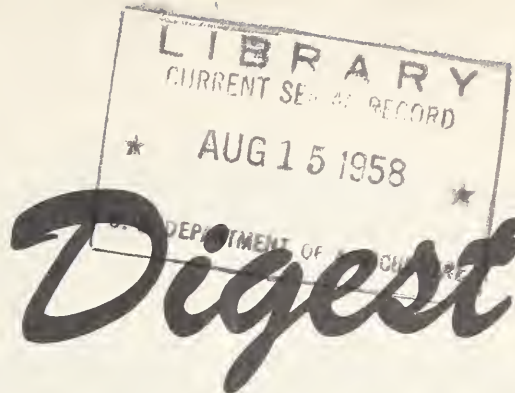
a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

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OF THE UNITED STATES



JUNE 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural exports are headed for \$4 billion total in fiscal 1957-58. Export total for the first 10 months of 1957-58 is estimated at \$3,345 million, 16 percent less than the \$3,980 million in the like period of 1956-57. At the current rate, exports for all 12 months of the fiscal year are likely to add up to \$4 billion, which compares with the alltime high 1956-57 total of \$4,724 million. A value figure of this size would be the third largest on record, just under 1951-52. This year's decline is principally in exports of cotton, wheat, rice, edible vegetable oils, and certain livestock products. The full decline in these items is being softened in part by record exports of feed

grains and soybeans. Less tobacco is going abroad, but higher prices are resulting in a slight value gain.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-April

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	Chg.
	\$ Million	%	
Cotton	935	700	- 25
Grains and feeds	1,309	1,045	- 20
Wheat, incl. flour 2/	763	563	- 26
Rice, milled 2/	158	77	- 51
Feed grains 2/	281	327	+ 16
Other	107	78	- 27
Tobacco, unmd.	291	305	+ 5
Veg. oils, seeds	400	330	- 17
Edible veg. oils 2/	189	92	- 51
Soybeans	172	185	+ 8
Flaxseed	8	22	+175
Other	31	31	0
Fruits and vgs.	297	315	+ 6
Livestock prods. 2/	510	400	- 22
Private donations 3/	123	145	+ 18
Other	115	105	- 9
TOTAL	3,980	3,345	- 16

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC surpluses donated to private welfare agencies for overseas distribution.

Reduced Government programming underlies export drop. This year's expected export decline, amounting to more than \$700 million, shows up clearly in the reduced activity under specified Government export programs, especially Public Law 480. Exports under these programs are expected to decline from \$1.9 billion in 1956-57 to an estimated \$1.2 billion in 1957-58. Barter shipments are expected to be down by about \$315 million; Title I foreign currency sales, \$250 million; and ICA foreign currency sales and economic aid, \$145 million. Title I exports have slowed down because of reduced programming in calendar year 1957 resulting from limited availability of funds.

Exports outside Government programs are being maintained in 1957-58. Exports outside Government programs, which totaled \$2.3 billion in 1954-55

and \$2.1 billion in 1955-56, climbed to \$2.8 billion in 1956-57 and are expected to remain at that level in 1957-58. However, with the decline in program exports, the ratio of nonprogram exports to total exports rises from 59 percent in 1956-57 to an estimated 70 percent in 1957-58.

April exports this year were 16 percent less than last year. Agricultural exports are estimated at \$325 million in April 1958, 16 percent less than the \$385 million a year earlier. Commodity shifts were about the same as those in the 10-month period, with the major exception that exports of soybeans were down. April's total this year was slightly above March's.

COTTON Smaller cotton exports are expected in April. April cotton exports are estimated from trade sources at 450 thousand bales this year, down about 150 thousand from last year, with the August-April total expected to be 4.2 million bales in 1957-58, 1.8 million less than a year earlier. Marketing year total is currently estimated at around 5.6 million bales. CCC sales for export this year under both the 1956-57 and 1957-58 export programs indicate a higher total. However, exporters likely will not export some of the cotton purchased but instead may pay the penalties for nonexport. Last season's exports helped to meet a backlog of demand from the previous year; factors in this season's decline are the greater competition from larger foreign Free World production, lessened textile activity in some foreign countries, and larger inventories of U. S. cotton abroad.

GRAINS Wheat exports gained in April. April wheat grain and flour exports are estimated at 38 million bushels this year compared with 51 million last year. But this April's shipments are 6 million bushels larger than March's. The July-April total (including private welfare donations) of 328 million bushels in 1957-58 compares with 450 million in 1956-57. Decline is in grain; exports of flour have held up remarkably well. Principal area taking less U. S. wheat this year is Europe, which has had increased production.

Feed grain exports are heading for record peak. Because feed grain exports were unusually small a year earlier, April 1958 exports estimated at 875 thousand short tons represented an increase of 96 percent over April 1957. The July-April total of 7.3 million tons in 1957-58 contrasted with 5.5 million tons in 1956-57, a gain of one-third. All of the items--oats, barley, corn, and grain sorghums--registered increases in the month of April; and all but oats, in the 10 months ending in April. July-April shipments of corn were up by more than 200 thousand tons; barley, almost 500 thousand. At the current rate, feed grain exports will break the 8.1 million ton record set in 1955-56. Main reasons are the shortage of feed wheat in Europe; increased foreign currency sales, particularly to Mexico and Poland; and lower exportable supplies available in other countries.

Rice exports are down sharply in April. April 1958 exports of milled rice are estimated at 87.5 million pounds, compared with 245 million in April 1957 and 149 million in March 1958. Since the start of the season last August rice shipments have totaled 850 million pounds this year, considerably less than the 2,057 million pounds in 1956-57. Much less rice has been moving out under Government export programs this year.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

May 29, 1958

Dr. Max Myers, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at South Dakota State College, has been appointed FAS Administrator to succeed Gwynn Garnett who is joining Pan American World Airways. Dr. Myers has been on the staff at South Dakota State College since 1946, where he headed the economics department from 1950 to 1957.

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Marketing of U. S. poultry products in the Dutch market will be permitted for the first time according to an announcement from the Netherlands that licenses will be issued for U. S. ready-to-cook poultry. Although the Netherlands is the largest exporter of poultry products, the completely eviscerated, ready-to-cook, meat-type bird is new there. The U. S. product is expected to do much to raise per capita consumption and to benefit both Dutch and U. S. poultry producers.

The Institute of American Poultry Industries, FAS's industry cooperator, is planning a project to assist in developing the Dutch market for this type of poultry. Developing such markets also benefits U. S. feed producers.

A U. S. firm has opened an office in Italy to spark interest in broilers. The firm plans to import hatching eggs, to handle feed additives, to promote use of soybean meal in feeds, and to aid in marketing broilers. It is also studying possibilities in Germany.

A survey of poultry marketing opportunities in South America shows a promising development in Peru, where consumers are becoming accustomed to eviscerated poultry and are expected to buy more as living standards improve. But all news is not good, for in Trinidad rising sales of U. S. poultry are faced with competition from local production. Breeding stock sales in South America are handicapped generally by the area's currency problems.

Cuban corn consumption has risen rapidly in recent years, particularly for use in mixed poultry feeds. Cuba has just authorized tax-free imports of 362 thousand bushels more of U. S. shelled corn to ease an acute shortage.

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CCC's revised export program for corn, under which free market supplies will move into export with export payments-in-kind made from CCC stocks, was started May 12. By May 23 bids were accepted for 3.8 million bushels, for May-June export. Starting date for other feed grains is July 1.

The National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, under a project with FAS, is conducting a 3-month survey of feed grain market possibilities in Greece, West Germany, and Italy. Substantial outlets exist in West Germany despite

trade restrictions; full potential of the market has not been reached. however, despite excellent U. S. competitive position.

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Acting on a U. S. proposal, most countries at the Intersessional Committee meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in April subscribed to an expression of the view that West Germany is no longer entitled to restrict imports for balance-of-payments reasons and that such restrictions are inconsistent with its GATT obligations. As a result, West Germany was urged to reconsider its position and to report in October at the 13th Session of GATT on action taken to eliminate the restrictions.

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Details of the cotton export program for the 1958-59 season have been announced. Exporters who register sales with CCC and export on and after August 1, 1958 will be eligible for payments in kind from CCC. All cotton so acquired, or substitute cotton, must be exported. The new program will permit greater industry participation in merchandising, lessen Government control over marketing, and reduce CCC's handling costs.

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For the 10th time, FAS and the Dairy Society International are cooperating to promote U. S. dairy products at an overseas trade fair. They are sponsoring a plant to recombine U. S. nonfat dry milk and anhydrous milk fat at the International Trade Fair at Sao Paulo, Brazil to open June 18.

The Northwest Horticultural Council is surveying possibilities for apples and pears in South America under a Section 104(a) market development project.

A survey of the work being done in promoting U. S. tallow in Japan shows soap consumption rising at a rate that indicates a 15-percent annual gain in the use of U. S. tallow. U. S. inedible tallow exports to Japan in 1957 totaled over 220 million pounds.

Preliminary to starting a program for U. S. hides in Japan, a Government-industry team is going to study possibilities of increasing Japanese manufacture of leather goods.

How much more wheat and barley Japan will have to import as the result of crop damage during cold weather in March depends largely on the size of the rice crop. Prior to reports of damage, Japan's imports of wheat in the year ending next March were planned about as follows: 38 million bushels from the United States, 31 million from Canada, 6 1/2 million from Australia, and 3 million from other countries. Barley imports were to be made up of about 13 million bushels each from the United States and Canada and 6 million from Australia.

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FAS is studying reports that Communist China has canceled all trade relations with Japan.

TOBACCO April tobacco shipments are less. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 23 million pounds in April 1958, 8 million less than a year earlier and 13 million less than in March this year. Total for the July-April period is 417 million pounds this year compared with 432 million last year. Despite the drop in quantity, the movement of somewhat higher priced leaf has helped to keep the value above that for last year.

VEGETABLE OILS October-April soybean exports are the same in 1957-58 as in 1956-57. April exports of soybeans are estimated at 5 million bushels in 1958 compared with 5.7 million a year earlier. The October-April total stands at 59 million bushels both this season and last. This season's shipments include notably more soybeans for the United Kingdom and less for the Netherlands, France, and West Germany. In addition, exports include over 2 million bushels for Poland under Title I of Public Law 480.

Large Title I sale to Spain stimulates exports of vegetable oils. Exports of edible vegetable oils are estimated at 70 million pounds in April 1958 compared with 102 million a year earlier. April's exports were the same as March's. The October-April total is about 478 million pounds this marketing year compared with 908 million last year. In April, Spain purchased 270 million pounds of U. S. soybean oil under Title I of Public Law 480 for delivery this spring.

FRUITS AND Apple shipments to Europe remained heavy. Exports were 36 million pounds in March 1958, 7 times shipments a year earlier. VEGETABLES The July-March total of 224 million pounds contrasts with 73 million a year earlier. European crop was greatly reduced due to freeze damage.

Orange exports were still low in March. March exports totaled 25 million pounds in 1958, down considerably from 78 million in 1957. November-March shipments totaled 189 million pounds this season, 327 million last. Domestic output is reduced, and overseas output is up due to recovery in Spain.

March was another good month for prune exports. Exports of dried prunes totaled 15 million pounds in March 1958, 9 million more than a year earlier. Improvement stems from Title I sale to the United Kingdom. Improved February-March exports brought the total for the marketing year beginning in September to 88 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 97 million in 1956-57.

Title I canned fruit moved to Britain in March. Exports reached a total of 39 million pounds in March 1958 compared with 12 million a year earlier. This total included substantial amounts of canned peaches and fruit cocktail to the United Kingdom under Title I. The total for the first 9 months of the fiscal year is 240 million pounds, 21 million more than in 1956-57.

Dried bean exports were still heavy in March. The 17 million pounds exported in February 1958 were followed by 14 million more in March. A year earlier shipments were relatively small. Bulk of the increase went to Mexico and Cuba to help offset poor crops.

Potato exports stayed low because of unfavorable weather. White potato exports have been running behind year-ago levels in recent months because of unfavorable weather in Florida. March shipments were 8 million pounds this year, 25 million last. The Oct.-March volume is down to 87 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 143 million in 1956-57.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS U. S. lard exports have been hit by subsidized sales from other countries. Shipments are estimated at 21 million pounds in April 1958, less than half as much as a year earlier. The October-April total is about 240 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 322 million in 1956-57. While there is some temporary reduction in U. S. production, the bulk of the export decline is attributed to increased Western Europe lard production which has given rise to price competition in the form of subsidized exports.

Big drop occurred in March tallow exports. March exports of inedible and edible tallow totaled 90 million pounds in 1958 compared with 171 million in 1957. October-March total of 536 million pounds in 1957-58 compares with 672 million in 1956-57. This year's decline in cattle slaughterings has caused U. S. prices to strengthen.

Shell egg exports have been hit by competition. Exports of shell eggs totaled 791 thousand dozen in March 1958 compared with 3,407 thousand in March 1957. For the January-March quarter, egg shipments totaled 3.7 million dozen in 1958, 8.8 million in 1957. The bulk of the decline occurred in shipments to Venezuela and Mexico. Both countries have been producing more eggs of their own. Because of higher prices resulting from the short U. S. pullet crop in the summer of 1957 and the unfavorable weather in the early part of 1958, Venezuela has been buying increasing quantities of eggs from Poland, Denmark, and Canada.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

July-February agricultural imports were larger this year. July-February total of \$2,602 million in 1957-58 compares with \$2,546 million in 1956-57. Imports of supplementary commodities (imports similar to products of U. S. agriculture) rose from \$975 million last year to \$1,145 million this year. Principal increases were in dutiable cattle, meat, cotton, and cane sugar. Major decline was in apparel wool. At the same time, imports of complementary commodities (kinds not produced in the United States) declined from \$1,571 million to \$1,458 million. Coffee declined most, followed by carpet wool. Major gain was in cocoa beans.

February imports smaller this year. February agricultural imports fell from \$354 million in 1957 to \$307 million in 1958. An increase in supplementary imports was more than offset by a decline in complementary imports. Notable supplementary gains were in cattle, meat, cane sugar, molasses unfit for human consumption, and fresh tomatoes. Imports of apparel wool were notably smaller. Among complementary products, declines in coffee, carpet wool, and silk were partly offset by an increase in cocoa beans.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: March 1957 and 1958 and July-March 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	March		Value		Quantity		July-March		Value	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	4,183	920	1,414	361	37,410	19,681	13,761	13,761	1,000	1,000
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	15,064	7,322	2,376	1,184	131,110	110,825	20,719	20,719	17,472	17,472
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,607	1,823	1,828	900	29,023	33,581	14,251	14,251	15,003	15,003
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	12,552	10,117	2,093	1,408	225,890	174,589	24,265	24,265	22,694	22,694
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	3,407	791	1,551	820	37,614	17,417	14,989	14,989	9,022	9,022
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	9,521	1,973	3,190	823	102,811	29,443	33,813	33,813	9,970	9,970
Pork, total b/	Lb.	6,592	4,092	2,186	1,536	59,842	42,456	17,998	17,998	15,632	15,632
Lard	Lb.	61,940	36,299	9,699	4,982	399,294	308,056	57,518	57,518	42,612	42,612
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	171,103	90,179	14,283	7,927	1,018,368	844,946	82,431	82,431	74,827	74,827
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (running bales) ..	Bales	787	480	119,288	70,041	5,523	4,197	843,952	843,952	631,017	631,017
Apples, fresh	Lb.	5,259	35,681	470	2,709	73,014	224,288	6,544	6,544	16,973	16,973
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	77,591	24,868	4,959	2,268	520,689	384,045	30,356	30,356	25,434	25,434
Prunes, dried	Lb.	5,782	15,481	943	2,417	105,382	98,423	17,028	17,028	14,997	14,997
Raisins and currants	Lb.	3,100	4,284	517	898	91,689	54,955	12,922	12,922	9,893	9,893
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	11,648	39,017	1,810	5,848	218,861	239,927	32,170	32,170	34,518	34,518
Orange juice	Gal.	1,682	1,834	2,766	3,413	9,577	11,940	13,680	13,680	15,613	15,613
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,295	7,874	6,588	7,947	45,469	56,029	54,415	54,415	55,804	55,804
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,867	7,843	23,762	10,707	103,776	144,582	158,742	158,742	193,973	193,973
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	550	2,716	721	2,891	26,133	26,217	31,138	31,138	28,685	28,685
Cats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	683	359	475	208	21,665	16,543	15,034	15,034	9,356	9,356
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	327,128	149,379	22,784	10,947	1,982,426	873,692	139,741	139,741	70,899	70,899
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	639	0	851	0	8,647	3,234	11,236	11,236	3,786	3,786
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	42,468	26,823	76,792	47,062	343,051	233,518	587,279	587,279	412,680	412,680
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,946	2,293	12,717	10,052	20,853	19,300	87,817	87,817	83,144	83,144
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	3	1	14	6	1,977	9,031	7,548	7,548	21,527	21,527
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,410	3,759	13,958	8,790	62,353	71,349	159,902	159,902	173,108	173,108
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	128,978	55,047	20,460	8,456	732,691	303,266	114,678	114,678	44,374	44,374
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	60,796	14,016	9,165	2,555	388,572	241,920	58,774	58,774	37,232	37,232
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	32,432	35,552	21,788	24,487	400,816	393,732	270,083	270,083	287,395	287,395
Beans, dried	Lb.	6,237	13,610	621	1,096	158,722	156,852	10,569	10,569	11,669	11,669
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	17,955	10,973	1,233	583	102,311	61,407	6,746	6,746	3,648	3,648
Potatoes, white	Lb.	25,449	8,273	511	300	216,994	161,279	6,774	6,774	4,459	4,459
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	12,501	11,183	1,583	1,264	91,015	108,844	12,628	12,628	14,018	14,018
Food exported for relief, etc.				23,166	19,121			110,844	110,844	125,680	125,680
Other agricultural commodities				60,363	51,802			475,554	475,554		
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				466,925	315,809			3,594,986	3,594,986	3,020,432	3,020,432
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				2,131,263	1,541,245			15,258,056	15,258,056	14,191,278	14,191,278

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): February 1957 and 1958 and July-February 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity Imported	Unit:	February		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1957		1958		1957		1958		1956-57		1957-58	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY													
Cattle, dutiable	No.	21	84	1,300	8,621	119	722	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	3,188	3,898	1,676	1,964	37,385	33,639	19,625	19,625	19,625	19,625	19,625	19,625
Hides and skins	Lb.	8,372	7,868	3,378	3,207	77,469	68,921	32,588	32,588	32,588	32,588	32,588	32,588
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	9,939	37,709	2,336	7,595	85,939	221,726	21,659	21,659	21,659	21,659	21,659	21,659
Pork, total b/	Lb.	9,428	12,535	6,832	8,963	80,609	88,980	56,513	56,513	56,513	56,513	56,513	56,513
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	14,231	7,796	13,426	6,896	85,338	64,607	76,080	76,080	76,080	76,080	76,080	76,080
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale:	7	2	1,715	282	62	134	12,239	12,239	12,239	12,239	12,239	12,239
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	7	10	1,579	2,299	29	37	6,361	6,361	6,361	6,361	6,361	6,361
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,025	1,212	1,908	1,744	5,643	7,840	10,267	10,267	10,267	10,267	10,267	10,267
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	5,394	5,328	582	613	56,493	54,412	6,545	6,545	6,545	6,545	6,545	6,545
Pineapple juice	Gal.	751	152	272	34	4,903	3,376	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	553	1,101	754	1,543	18,451	15,347	25,310	25,310	25,310	25,310	25,310	25,310
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,664	678	1,448	574	7,907	17,692	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	696	678	1,240	1,206	4,621	6,837	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626	7,626
Feeds and fodders	Bu.	5/	5/	1,245	786	5/	5/	8,386	8,386	8,386	8,386	8,386	8,386
Nuts and preparations	Bu.	5/	5/	2,937	3,055	5/	5/	39,212	39,212	39,212	39,212	39,212	39,212
Copra	Lb.	51,371	32,831	3,281	2,421	444,525	460,330	27,979	27,979	27,979	27,979	27,979	27,979
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	26,520	31,554	5,072	5,749	310,705	336,870	50,551	50,551	50,551	50,551	50,551	50,551
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	5/	5/	1,224	1,027	2,509	2,655	10,043	10,043	10,043	10,043	10,043	10,043
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	347	407	38,603	44,220	2,509	2,655	269,637	269,637	269,637	269,637	269,637	269,637
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	9,997	23,766	1,486	2,800	109,226	158,006	11,279	11,279	11,279	11,279	11,279	11,279
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	7,947	8,261	5,760	6,017	59,858	64,736	42,779	42,779	42,779	42,779	42,779	42,779
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,140	943	1,723	1,354	8,834	8,960	13,179	13,179	13,179	13,179	13,179	13,179
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	25,195	58,485	1,677	4,520	76,157	114,396	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202
Other supplementary	Lb.	22,442	24,881	22,442	24,881	76,157	114,396	205,164	205,164	205,164	205,164	205,164	205,164
Total supplementary	Lb.	123,896	142,371	123,896	142,371	444,525	460,330	975,133	975,133	975,133	975,133	975,133	975,133
COMPLEMENTARY													
Silk, raw	Lb.	473	188	2,044	806	5,047	4,096	21,277	21,277	21,277	21,277	21,277	21,277
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	15,986	9,836	10,038	5,510	117,574	99,431	71,126	71,126	71,126	71,126	71,126	71,126
Bananas	Bunch:	3,828	3,779	5,707	5,358	29,271	29,822	43,025	43,025	43,025	43,025	43,025	43,025
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	35,126	49,345	8,745	18,771	325,390	302,401	78,482	78,482	78,482	78,482	78,482	78,482
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	317,428	194,927	163,386	94,564	1,908,079	1,812,730	994,673	994,673	994,673	994,673	994,673	994,673
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	179	168	499	481	1,349	2,581	3,781	3,781	3,781	3,781	3,781	3,781
Tea	Lb.	7,417	6,909	4,277	3,179	63,159	62,471	32,519	32,519	32,519	32,519	32,519	32,519
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,140	7,117	2,304	2,139	59,156	54,138	20,324	20,324	20,324	20,324	20,324	20,324
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	12	1,431	1,594	78	86	11,763	11,763	11,763	11,763	11,763	11,763
Rubber, crude	Lb.	83,971	103,079	24,976	25,087	825,541	845,282	227,467	227,467	227,467	227,467	227,467	227,467
Other complementary	Lb.	6,456	7,338	6,456	7,338	825,541	845,282	66,406	66,406	66,406	66,406	66,406	66,406
Total complementary	Lb.	229,863	164,827	229,863	164,827	825,541	845,282	1,570,843	1,570,843	1,570,843	1,570,843	1,570,843	1,570,843
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL	Lb.	353,759	307,198	353,759	307,198	1,570,843	1,457,739	2,545,976	2,545,976	2,545,976	2,545,976	2,545,976	2,545,976
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	Lb.	1,002,831	956,383	1,002,831	956,383	2,545,976	2,402,490	8,389,284	8,389,284	8,389,284	8,389,284	8,389,284	8,389,284

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. 5/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

JUNE 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

ERRATUM

June 1958 issue, page 5:

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

We regret that, through error, soybeans were listed as moving to Poland under Title I of Public Law 480.

Soybeans are not eligible under this program. No export shipments of U. S. soybeans have ever been made under Title I of Public Law 480.

It was stated that the October-April exports this year included over 2 million bushels for Poland. Since publication, the figures on which this statement was based have been revised. The statement should now read that exports included 1.8 million bushels for Poland.

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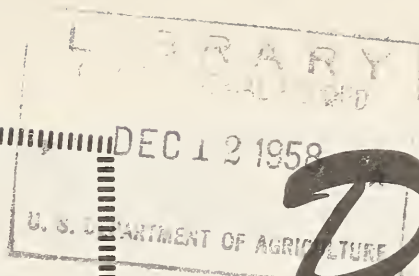
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EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-May agricultural exports are estimated 16 percent less in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. The July-May estimate of \$3,650 million in 1957-58 compares with \$4,343 million in 1956-57. At this rate, exports for the full fiscal year probably reached \$4 billion. Major declines this past year have been in cotton, wheat, rice, edible vegetable oils, meats, and dairy products. Offsetting these reductions to a considerable extent

have been the record movements of feed grains and soybeans. Exports of tobacco have held up remarkably well in value mostly because of higher prices. Exports of fruits have done better this past year.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-May

Commodity	:1956-:1957-58:	1/	: Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	1,036	780	- 25
Grains and feeds	1,419	1,140	- 20
Wheat, incl. flour 2/	828	615	- 26
Rice, milled 2/	165	83	- 50
Feed grains 2/	311	355	+ 14
Other	115	87	- 24
Tobacco, unmd.	312	315	+ 1
Veg. oils, seeds	425	375	- 12
Edible veg. oils 2/	199	125	- 37
Soybeans	185	200	+ 8
Flaxseed	8	22	+175
Other	33	28	- 15
Fruits and preps.	212	235	+ 11
Vegs. and preps.	119	105	- 12
Animals and prods. 2/	557	440	- 21
Private donations 3/	139	150	+ 8
Other	124	110	- 11
TOTAL	4,343	3,650	- 16

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC surpluses donated to private welfare agencies for overseas distribution.

Export decline is distributed throughout the country list: On the basis of July-April data (latest for which country totals are available) exports to the top 5 markets--the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, West Germany, and the Netherlands--totaled \$1,468 million in 1957-58 compared with \$1,725 million in 1956-57. The decline amounted to 15 percent. July-April exports to the other countries as a group declined by 17 percent. (See table on page 2.)

May exports were 12 percent less in 1958 than in 1957. Agricultural exports are estimated at \$320 million in May 1958, 12 percent less than the \$362 million

a year earlier. The notable declines were in exports of cotton, wheat, rice, lard, tobacco, and tallow. Main increase was that in edible vegetable oils, reflecting a heavy movement to Spain under Public Law 480. May shipments of edible vegetable oils totaled \$30 million in 1958 contrasted with \$10 million in 1957. Exports of feed grains and soybeans remained the same.

COTTON Foreign textile slump is now affecting U. S. cotton exports.

May cotton exports are estimated from trade sources at 500 thousand running bales in 1958 compared with 660 thousand in 1957. The August-May total of 4.8 million bales in the 1957-58 season contrasts with 6.7 million in 1956-57. This season's cotton export decline is a result of a number of factors. More recently, the textile slump in some cotton importing countries has caused a slowdown in export sales of U. S. cotton. Some shippers who have not exported their purchases from CCC may proceed to pay the penalties for not meeting export deadlines.

GRAINS Year's wheat exports seen less than expected earlier. U. S.

exports of wheat and wheat flour in fiscal year 1957-58 probably fell 5 to 10 million bushels short of the earlier estimate of 400 million. Recent shipments have fallen off somewhat owing to the smaller volume of purchases under Public Law 480 authorizations than was expected some weeks ago. On the basis of the rather sharp decline in recent export sales, shipments probably did not speed up much before the end of the season.

U. S. Agricultural Exports
By Country of Destination
July-April

	1957-58			
	:1955-56:	1956-57:	1957-58:	as % of
	1/	1/	58	1956-57
	-- \$Million --			percent
U. Kingdom	345	427	391	-8
Japan	296	384	338	-12
Canada	229	306	277	-9
W. Germany	211	384	277	-28
Netherlands	203	224	185	-17
India	26	159	168	+6
Italy	89	192	130	-32
Cuba	95	116	129	+11
Belgium	106	152	104	-32
Mexico	52	65	102	+57
Korea	34	98	80	-18
Poland	2/2	2/3	79	3/
Venezuela	62	64	70	+9
Spain	90	135	66	-51
Pakistan	36	89	65	-27
Other	906	1,171	868	-26
TOTAL	2,782	3,969	3,329	-16

1/As published in Foreign Agricultural Trade, April 1957. 2/Total for full year. 3/25 times larger.

July-May exports, including private relief shipments, amounted to 358 million bushels in 1957-58 compared with 488 million in 1956-57. May 1958 exports are estimated at 31 million bushels, 6 million less than a year earlier and 4 million under April. Principal area taking less U. S. wheat in 1957-58 was Europe where production was increased. Brazil and Poland have taken substantially more U. S. wheat this season.

July-May feed grain exports moved at record rate. Again in May, feed grain exports increased over the level of a year earlier: more than 700 thousand short tons were moved out compared with 610 thousand in 1956-57. Total for the July-May period is estimated at 7.9 million tons, 30 percent above the record 6.1 million in 1956-57. The year's total is estimated at 8.5 million tons in 1957-58 compared with the record 8.1 million in 1956-57. Main reasons for the

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

June 30, 1958

The British Board of Trade announced on June 13 in London that about \$20 million (f.o.b. cost) would be allocated for imports of fresh, canned, and dried fruit from the dollar area for the coming (1958-59) season. The dollar area consists of the United States, Canada, Cuba, and several Central American countries.

The Board of Trade indicated that Britain would import no more U. S. fruit under currency conversion or aid programs, such as Title I of Public Law 480. The new program provides an opportunity to market fruits in the United Kingdom on a continuing basis.

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The Sino-Soviet economic offensive is attracting attention as a major force in reshaping world trade patterns adversely to the Free World according to FAS circular (FATP 18-58) released on June 12.

The objectives of the offensive are to loosen economic and political ties of underdeveloped countries with the U. S. and to align the foreign policy of the "neutralist countries" with that of the Soviet bloc. To accomplish these objectives calls for attacking the West by closing off, or greatly restricting, the less developed areas as markets and sources of raw materials.

The bloc so far has only a small percentage of the total trade of less developed countries. U. S. aid to such countries has been many times that of the bloc. The Soviet offensive, however, is gaining momentum. Beginning about 1953, bloc credits and grants promised to less developed countries rose to \$305 million by the end of 1955. By the close of 1957 the total had reached \$1.5 billion.

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Attendance records were broken at the Italian National Poultry Show (Varese, Italy, June 14-16). More than 30 thousand persons connected with the poultry industry attended. Authorities presented a gold medal to the manager of the U. S. exhibit. Four U. S. experts, who were there to stimulate interest in the use of U. S. poultry and poultry feeds, are said to have greatly impressed their listeners.

In connection with a U. S. market development program to increase poultry consumption in Italy, a Title I Public Law 480 agreement was recently entered into for \$500 thousand of U. S. ready-to-cook, meat-type poultry.

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Under the \$24.2 million Export-Import Bank loan to Israel, \$2.2 million is earmarked for dairy cattle, beef cattle, and work animals.

Lard shippers have a new requirement in the Cuban market: a sworn declaration of the percentage addition of hydrogenated and/or other compound as stabilizer, anti-oxidant, preservative, etc.

Japanese oil processors are reported to be turning to the United States for more soybeans now that Communist China has temporarily suspended contracts for 237,200 tons for the fiscal year ending next March. Only 27,800 tons of Chinese beans moved before suspension.

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An FAS fruit marketing specialist, who recently visited principal import-export firms in Hong Kong handling U. S. fruits, reports that U. S. products enjoy a reputation for quality far above similar products from other major producing areas and that prospects for increased trade are promising. In 1957, the United States had nearly \$4 million worth of fruit business in Hong Kong, or 26 percent of its total fruit imports.

A low level of U. S. dried fruit export sales is forecast for the coming season as the result of the short domestic supply this year.

This season's U. S. apple and pear exports to Europe have been unusually good, but now Dutch fruit traders predict bumper crops of both fruits in 1958 and probable tightening of import restrictions.

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Although the Egyptians used more U. S. tobacco in 1957 than in 1956, more could have been used were it not for the dollar exchange problem. Egypt also bought more from Communist China: 2.3 million pounds in 1957 compared with 1.5 million in 1956.

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Canada's wheat exports during 1957-58 are estimated at more than 1956-57's level of 282 million bushels and may even top 300 million. Main reasons: a new credit program, a continued strong market in Western Europe, and large purchases by the USSR.

Brazil's imports of U. S. wheat and flour in 1958 are estimated at 730 thousand metric tons, almost all under Public Law 480--nearly 43 percent of the country's likely total imports. Last year's imports of 489 thousand tons from the United States accounted for 33 percent of the total.

Peru's suspension of its import duty on wheat was extended for 90 days after June 7. Peru imported 330 thousand tons of wheat in 1957, 125 thousand from the United States.

First CCC export credit sale to Cuba is for corn: approximately 680 thousand bushels from CCC stocks...As of June 27, bids have been accepted for 16 million bushels of corn under CCC's payment-in-kind export program which started May 12...Cuba has authorized its 4th tax free import of U. S. shelled corn for 1958: 362 thousand bushels, bringing the season's total to over 1.4 million.

record exports are the shortage of feed wheat in Europe, increased foreign currency sales, particularly to Mexico and Poland, and the lower exportable supplies available in other countries.

Rice exports were sharply down in May. Exports of milled rice are estimated at 30 million pounds in May 1958 compared with 104 million in May 1957 and 115 million in April 1958. The August-May total is estimated at 910 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 2,161 million in 1956-57. The drop in exports has been due principally to the very small volume moving out under Government export programs in 1957-58.

TOBACCO May tobacco exports were at a low level. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 20 million pounds in May 1958, 9 million less than a year earlier and 3 million less than in April 1958. The July-May total of 437 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 461 million in 1956-57. Exports this past season probably fell 15 to 20 million pounds short of the earlier estimate of 475 million pounds. While the movement of somewhat higher priced leaf has helped to keep the value of exports above that for the previous year, the higher prices have served also to weaken foreign demand.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS Public Law 480 strengthened exports of edible vegetable oils in May. It is estimated that more than 200 million pounds of edible vegetable oils were exported in May 1958 compared with 64 million in May 1957. The upsurge in shipments was the result of heavy Title I Public Law 480 programming, particularly for shipment to Spain. The total for the October-May period is estimated at about 680 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 972 million in 1956-57. Thus, with 4 months to go this season, exports were 30 percent behind a year earlier. However, more Government program exports are on the way, and total exports for the full season will be about 1.1 billion pounds, or only about 10 percent below the all time high set last year.

Not much change occurred in soybean exports in 1957-58 compared with 1956-57. May exports of soybeans are estimated at 5.5 million bushels in 1958 compared with 5.1 million a year earlier. The October-May total stands at 65 million bushels both this season and last. The total for the current marketing year is not expected to differ greatly from last season's record of 85 million bushels.

U. S. Exports of Animals and Animal Products			
July-May			
Commodity	:1956-:1957-:	:57:58 1/:	Chg
	\$Million		%
Dairy products 2/	128	105	-18
Meats and prods.	109	75	-31
Hides and skins	57	60	+5
Tallow	102	90	-12
Lard	74	50	-32
Other	87	60	-31
TOTAL	557	440	-21

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES Fruit exports improved in fiscal year 1957-58. Exports of fruits and preparations in the July-May period are estimated at \$235 million in 1957-58, up 11 percent over 1956-57. Probably the most striking development was the

three-fold increase in exports of fresh apples, from \$7 million to \$18 million. The 1957 European crop of apples was greatly reduced due to freeze damage. Exports of oranges suffered a sharp decline as the result of a reduced domestic output and increased overseas output.

Vegetable exports slackened in fiscal year 1957-58. Exports of vegetables and preparations in the July-May period are estimated at \$105 million in fiscal year 1957-58, 12 percent under 1956-57. Main items in the decline were dried peas and white potatoes. However, peas showed a marked gain in April 1958. Less white potatoes have been available for export due to unfavorable weather in Florida last winter.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

July-May exports of dairy products estimated nearly one fifth less in 1957-58.

Exports of dairy products are estimated at \$105 million in the July-May period of 1957-58 compared with \$128 million a year earlier. Most of the decline occurred in exports of cheese, which have been running about one half of the 1956-57 volume. U. S. exporters have had difficulty in marketing cheese abroad, particularly in the face of lower priced offerings from New Zealand. Exports of evaporated milk and nonfat dry milk solids were also less in 1957-58.

Less meats and meat products moved out in 1957-58. Exports of meats and meat products are estimated at \$75 million in the July-May period of 1957-58, nearly one third less than exports a year earlier. Exports of beef and veal were down by one third; pork, about one sixth. However, the drop in exports of beef and veal occurred from a rather high level in the previous year, when large frozen beef shipments were made to Spain and Israel under Government export programs. The figures also show that the Netherlands took less pork this year; the Netherlands and West Germany, less variety meats.

Depressed shell egg export situation continued in April. Exports of shell eggs totaled 906 thousand dozen in April 1958 compared with 3,119 thousand in April 1957. Exports in the first 4 months of 1958 totaled 4.6 million dozen contrasted with the 1957 total of 11.9 million. Venezuela and Mexico have been producing more eggs of their own, and Venezuela has also been buying more eggs from Poland, Denmark, and Canada.

U. S. lard exports continued to lose out to foreign competition. Exports of lard in May are estimated at 36 million pounds in 1958, 45 percent under the 66 million in 1957. Total for the first 4 months of the year was 275 million pounds in 1958, 113 million under 1957. U. S. exporters have not been able to meet the competition resulting from subsidized exports in Europe. European lard production is up substantially; prices are reduced. Lard exporters there are promoting sales to West Germany.

IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-March agricultural imports were about the same in 1957-58 as in 1956-57. July-March agricultural imports totaled \$2,920 million in fiscal year 1957-58 compared with \$2,902 million in 1956-57.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: April 1957 and 1958 and July-April 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	April				July-April			
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	3,474	3,112	1,359	898	40,884	20,523	1,000	1,000
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	7,861	6,353	1,192	1,028	138,971	117,179	15,120	8,072
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,858	2,133	2,190	922	33,881	35,714	21,911	18,500
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	24,418	33,009	2,437	2,588	250,308	207,596	26,702	15,925
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	3,119	906	1,415	832	40,733	18,323	16,404	9,854
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	4,623	1,173	1,628	606	107,434	30,591	35,442	10,567
Pork, total b/	Lb.	5,420	3,664	1,777	1,441	65,262	46,120	19,775	17,073
Lard	Lb.	43,783	21,608	6,783	3,048	443,076	330,827	64,301	45,797
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	125,822	76,500	10,719	6,711	1,144,190	921,821	93,150	81,577
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (running bales) ..	Bales	603	501	91,025	72,620	6,128	4,691	935,266	703,598
Apples, fresh	Lb.	5,603	14,680	453	1,174	78,617	238,967	6,997	18,147
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	80,569	33,397	5,196	3,466	601,258	417,442	35,552	28,901
Prunes, dried	Lb.	5,204	9,151	854	1,499	110,586	107,574	17,882	16,496
Raisins and currants	Lb.	4,252	1,764	632	383	95,941	56,720	13,554	10,276
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	24,613	27,285	3,686	3,920	243,474	267,212	35,857	38,438
Orange juice	Gal.	1,445	1,659	2,065	2,386	11,023	13,593	15,745	17,983
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,258	11,585	3,513	11,489	48,727	67,613	57,929	67,293
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	12,202	15,061	17,510	20,284	115,978	159,643	176,252	214,257
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	335	3,378	418	3,515	26,469	29,596	31,556	32,200
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,115	2,452	748	1,308	22,780	18,994	15,782	10,664
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	244,328	115,150	18,139	9,978	2,226,754	988,842	157,880	80,877
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,374	28	1,632	38	10,021	3,262	12,868	3,823
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	46,383	28,620	81,046	50,084	389,774	262,137	668,874	462,764
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,985	2,722	8,703	12,296	22,843	22,022	96,539	95,539
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	23	3	91	12	2,000	9,035	7,639	21,539
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,726	5,121	14,422	12,708	68,079	76,202	174,324	185,193
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	73,050	33,530	12,014	4,911	805,741	336,796	126,693	49,285
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	29,100	34,360	4,418	6,509	417,672	276,797	63,192	43,813
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	30,506	22,789	20,798	14,854	431,322	416,522	290,881	302,249
Beans, dried	Lb.	25,883	17,681	1,479	1,302	184,605	174,533	12,049	12,972
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	6,358	22,054	477	1,073	108,669	83,461	7,223	4,721
Potatoes, white	Lb.	16,822	10,268	404	385	233,816	171,547	7,177	4,845
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	13,350	5,129	1,283	749	104,364	113,973	13,911	14,766
Food exported for relief, etc.				12,078	13,518			122,922	133,182
Other agricultural commodities				52,456	47,273			567,107	522,824
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				385,040	315,808			3,980,897	3,329,342
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,847,205	1,516,343			17,105,261	15,707,621

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): March 1957 and 1958 and July-March 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	March			July-March		
		Quantity	Value	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957-58	1957-58
SUPPLEMENTARY							
Cattle, dutiable	No.	33	Thousands	1,000	1,000	Thousands	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	4,989	4,923	1,971	11,740	85	87,193
Hides and skins	Lb.	14,871	8,239	2,479	2,388	38,562	19,754
Beef and veal, total	Lb.	11,003	27,221	5,051	3,537	77,160	31,722
Pork, total	Lb.	13,745	17,767	2,697	8,313	24,947	65,410
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	13,100	10,532	10,149	9,399	101,747	73,611
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	10	4	11,984	8,019	75,138	65,850
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	4	1,967	553	138	24,738
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,449	1,134	2,362	850	41	9,511
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	9,289	4,592	2,695	1,736	8,974	14,394
Pineapple juice	Gal.	1,831	282	1,040	511	59,004	6,849
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,816	518	655	94	3,658	1,279
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,004	814	2,692	708	15,865	20,834
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	738	1,061	1,704	713	18,506	13,700
Feeds and fodders	c/	c/	c/	1,302	1,819	5,359	11,856
Nuts and preparations	c/	c/	c/	1,197	1,051	c/	9,413
Copra	Lb.	62,745	25,714	3,830	3,108	43,042	47,657
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	51,751	45,854	3,902	1,955	507,270	32,616
Seeds, field and garden	c/	c/	c/	9,716	7,762	362,456	68,151
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	416	475	1,344	512	11,387	10,220
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	23,738	27,022	45,610	51,802	2,925	343,452
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,974	5,610	3,600	2,974	132,964	24,411
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,099	337	5,133	4,040	66,832	51,536
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	29,228	77,300	1,755	716	9,297	14,009
Other supplementary	Lb.			2,007	5,866	105,385	14,679
Total supplementary				26,340	23,893	231,505	235,964
COMPLEMENTARY							
Silk, raw	Lb.	414	168	1,840	585	5,461	17,416
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	18,128	14,144	11,413	7,755	135,702	69,492
Bananas	Bunch	4,251	4,551	6,296	6,102	33,522	49,453
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	62,098	50,892	14,256	19,814	387,488	119,055
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	241,859	194,618	119,767	91,405	2,149,938	970,116
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	250	270	703	761	1,599	7,889
Tea	Lb.	10,402	9,723	5,822	4,585	73,561	33,283
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,668	5,652	2,672	2,917	65,824	21,236
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	15	85	2,028	1,018	93	13,136
Rubber, crude	Lb.	94,439	89,346	27,963	21,629	919,980	250,401
Other complementary				9,609	6,474	76,013	69,307
Total complementary				202,369	163,045	1,773,212	1,620,784
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				355,551	317,104	2,901,526	2,919,593
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,126,977	984,582	9,516,261	9,573,045

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Digest

AUGUST 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural exports in year ending June 30 close to second highest on record. Agricultural exports are estimated at \$4,055 million in the year ending June 30 (fiscal year 1958) 14 percent under the alltime high of \$4,727 million in 1957 and slightly ahead of the \$4,053 million in 1952. The 1958 estimate is based on 11 months of actual exports and one month of estimated exports.

Reductions from 1957 to 1958 mainly in cotton, wheat, and rice. Over four-fifths of the \$672 million export decline from fiscal year 1957 to 1958 involved cotton, wheat, and rice. Cotton and wheat shipments were each down one-fourth, and rice, over two-fifths. Shipments of feed grains increased one-fifth to a new record. Exports of animal products, reflecting less fats and oils, meats, and dairy products, were one-fifth less. Exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds were off 7 percent, with record exports of soybeans and much larger exports of flaxseed more than offset by

U. S. Agricultural Exports Fiscal years 1957-58 1/			
Commodity	1957	1958	Chg.
	Million		%
Cotton	1,116	850	-24
Grains & feeds 2/	1,551	1,280	-17
Tobacco, unmfed.	340	340	0
Veg. oils, seeds 2/	457	425	- 7
Fruits & preps.	230	260	+13
Vegs. & preps.	133	120	-10
Animals & prods. 2/	609	490	-20
Private relief 3/	158	170	+ 8
Other	133	120	-10
TOTAL	4,727	4,055	-14

1/ 1958 partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC donations to welfare agencies.

about a one-third reduction in edible vegetable oils. Tobacco exports totaled the same in value in both years. Shipments of fruits and preparations gained one-eighth while vegetables and preparations fell one-tenth.

Main factors in 1958 exports. Exports in fiscal year 1958 were aided by the abundant supplies of major U. S. commodities, high level of foreign economic activity, improving foreign gold and dollar situation, increase in population abroad, reduced output of some crops abroad, CCC sales for export at competitive world prices, and U. S. market

promotion activities. Factors which operated to bring about lower exports included the high level of U. S. cotton stocks abroad, the record wheat harvest in Western Europe, and reduced rice shipments under Title I Public Law 480.

June exports in 1958 near 1957 level. June exports are estimated at \$380 million in 1958, close to year earlier and about one-eighth above May 1958. Compared with a year earlier, there were increases in feed grains, rice, wheat flour, soybeans, edible vegetable oils, and some fruits. On the other hand, exports of cotton, wheat grain, tobacco, meats, and animal fats were smaller.

Agricultural exports outside Government programs slightly ahead. Agricultural exports under specified U. S. Government programs (excluding credit sales) are estimated at \$1,247 million in fiscal year 1958, 36 percent under 1957. CCC barter exports were down three-fourths; Mutual Security (including ICA foreign currency sales and economic aid) two-fifths; and Title I Public Law 480 foreign currency sales, over one-fourth. Relief shipments gained slightly. Exports outside these programs totaled \$2,808 million in 1958, 1 percent above 1957. These exports included large gains in credit sales (CCC and Export-Import Bank). The share of non-program to total exports rose from 59 percent in 1957 to 69 percent in 1958.

Exports equal to output of one acre out of 6½ harvested. U. S. farmers harvested a total of 326 million acres in the 1957 season. Exporters in fiscal year 1958 shipped products equivalent to the harvest of 50 million--one out of every 6½.

Exports under Specified Government Programs and Total Agricultural Exports--Fiscal years 1957 and 1958				
Program	: 1957:	1958:	Chg.	
	: 1957:	1/ : 1/		
	\$Million		%	
Sales for foreign currencies (P.L. 480)	902	654	-28	
Famine & emergency relief	88	92	+ 5	
Section 416 donations	162	175	+ 8	
Barter	401	99	-75	
Mutual Security programs 2/	396	227	-43	
Total under programs	1,949	1,247	-36	
Total outside programs	2,778	2,808	+ 1	
Total agricultural exports	4,727	4,055	-14	

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Disbursements in period.

Exports equivalent to large shares of output. Some major export items comprising important portions of domestic output are listed on page 5. The percentages shown in the table, however, do not in all instances measure the portion of a given crop actually exported in the 1957 season as part of exports came out of CCC inventories which included the production of earlier years.

Foreign market main outlet for CCC disposals. Based on CCC disposition commitments, considerably more CCC commodities last year continued to be disposed of through export than through domestic use. Although down percentagewise from the 2 previous fiscal years, export disposal commitments of \$1.5 billion accounted for 69 percent of total disposals in 1958 compared with 77 percent in 1957 and 79 percent in 1956.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

July 31, 1958

Foreign Free World gold and dollar assets resulting from transactions with the United States have increased for the second quarter in a row. Two-quarter gain from October 1, 1957 through March 31, 1958 was close to \$1 billion as contrasted with a \$900 million loss in the three quarters from January 1 through September 30, 1957. Continued improvement in 1958 is likely.

Industrial nations--where most of the improvement in payments position has occurred--now can more easily endure financial strain. Opportunities are increased for further trade liberalization, reduced discrimination against dollar imports, and continued purchases of U. S. farm products. Countries not yet financially strong enough to maintain purchases from the United States are Japan and France. Cotton and tobacco may not benefit fully because of reduced economic activity abroad.

As for the newly developing countries--still beset by balance of payments difficulties--special U. S. export programs will continue to be an important means of supplying much of their food and fiber needs.

* * *

Title I Public Law 480 agreements concluded in fiscal 1958 totaled over \$1 billion at CCC cost. The total since the program began in July 1954 is slightly over \$4 billion at CCC cost. The total exceeds \$4 billion as foreign currencies were sold to U. S. Government agencies for use in lieu of dollar appropriations, and these reimbursements to CCC slightly increased the amount that could be programmed.

The balance of approximately \$30 million remaining under Title I is being held for contingency use in connection with agreements already negotiated and is not available for new commitments.

* * *

The United Kingdom has announced a Northern Hemisphere quota equal to 3 3/4 million bushels for imports of apples during the 1958-59 marketing season: 750 thousand bushels in July-December 1958 and 3 million in January-June 1959. Up to \$3 1/2 million required to pay for imports from the dollar area under this quota would come from the \$20 million program announced earlier (TNR July 1958).

This quota--a further step toward liberalization of fruit imports from the dollar area--is an amalgamation of previous quotas which were issued separately for North America and Western Europe. It enables U. S. exporters to compete not only with Canadian exporters but also with Western European exporters for sales in the British market.

* * *

Further easing of foreign restrictions that affect U. S. farm products:

- ...Canada has removed its ban on imports of fowl, including hens and roosters but not turkeys; also has freed a number of products of wheat, oats, and barley from import permit requirements.
- ...West Germany has issued an import tender for rice for sale by the United States and Canada; also has included the United States among suppliers under import quotas for corn, barley and oats for processing into food products.
- ...United Kingdom has announced that it will grant import licenses for up to \$4.2 million of natural cheese from North America in 1958-59.

* * *

Lower cotton prices, U. S. promotion programs, the fashion-swing back to cotton, and improvements in finishing of cotton garments are credited with maintaining cotton's percentage of total fiber use in Western Europe. Between 1956 and 1957, total cotton and rayon mill consumption in seven countries--Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom--expanded from 7.4 million to 7.8 million bales. Cotton use rose from 5.8 million to 6.2 million bales.

* * *

Australia has protested against French and West German subsidized flour sales to Malaya, Ceylon, and Indonesia--countries which have provided a market for over one half of Australia's flour exports since 1951. Meanwhile, the Australian flour industry has been seeking an export subsidy.

Greece now limits use of U. S. hard wheat in flour milling to 5 percent, with the balance to consist of domestic wheat. A 10 percent ratio was in effect from August 1957 until July 1958.

Canada's exports of wheat and flour are estimated at 300 million bushels in 1957-58 compared with 282 million in 1956-57. This would make 1957-58 exports the largest in the past 5 years.

* * *

U. S. exports of pork to Cuba in 1958 may exceed 1957 shipments despite higher U. S. prices and smaller exports in the first quarter of 1958. Cuba took all of its first-quarter 1958 imports of 8.7 million pounds from the United States.

* * *

Free World exports of unmanufactured tobacco reached a record high of 1,459 million pounds in 1957, up 4 percent from 1956. The United States, as usual, was the largest exporter, but the U. S. share continued to decline: from 36 percent in 1956 to 34 percent in 1957.

U. S. Exports of Grains and Feeds
Fiscal Years 1957 and 1958 1/

Commodity	1957	1958	Chg.
	\$Million		
Wheat, incl. flour 2/	931	695	-25
Rice, milled 1/	171	95	-44
Feed grains 2/	331	400	+21
Other	118	90	-24
TOTAL	1,551	1,280	-17

1/ 1958 partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief.

COTTON

Cotton exports reduced in 1957-58

season but still at favorable level. June cotton exports are estimated at 500 thousand running bales in 1958 compared with 525 thousand in 1957. Total of 5.3 million bales in the first 11 months of the 1957-58 season compared with 7.2 million in the previous season. Volume estimated at

5.6 million bales for the past season compared favorably with the 1935-39 average and was above the 1950-54 average. The drop from a relatively high level in 1956-57 reflected these factors: Larger stocks of cotton and cotton products in important cotton importing countries on August 1, 1957 than on August 1, 1956; a rise of 700 thousand bales in cotton output in 1957-58 over 1956-57; about the same level of consumption abroad in 1957-58 as in 1956-57. The competitive position of U. S. cotton sales abroad was helped by bolstering effect of CCC's sales at competitive world prices.

TOBACCO

Despite reduced output and increased prices of flue-cured leaf, tobacco exports well maintained.

Unmanufactured tobacco exports held up well in fiscal year 1958 despite the sharp drop in U. S. production and increase in prices for flue-cured leaf. Exports amounted to about 467 million pounds (export weight), only 7 percent less than in 1957. Exports held up well mainly because the quality of the crop was admirably suited to export requirements and because purchases of leaf by domestic manufacturers were below normal. In addition, exports were aided by the relatively high level of economic activity and larger cigarette output abroad and by the improved gold and dollar reserves of important tobacco markets in Western Europe. Exports held up despite the differential in prices between U. S. tobacco and competitive growths. This differential is becoming a more important factor in the export situation as quantities produced abroad increase.

GRAINS

Wheat exports more than 400 million bushels in 1957-58. Wheat exports in June 1958 were better than expected: total of 48

U. S. Agricultural Exports Compared with
Production, Marketing Year 1957 1/

Commodity	Unit	Exports	Output	Shr.
		Million units		%
Cotton	Bale	5.6	11	51
Wheat and flour	Bu.	406	947	43
Inedible tallow and greases	Lb.	1,405	3,337	42
Rice, milled	Bag	12	29.7	40
Soybeans and oil	Bu.	160	480	33
Tobacco (farm sales weight)	Lb.	525	1,661	32
Lard	Lb.	501	2,560	20
Barley	Bu.	92	436	21

1/ Some data estimated.

million bushels compared with 30 million in May 1958 and 57 million in June 1957. Wheat and flour total is estimated at 406 million bushels in fiscal year 1958 compared with 548 million in 1957. Ninety percent of the decline occurred in shipments to Europe where a record crop of high quality wheat was harvested in 1957. A notable development in last year's foreign wheat situation was the return of France to the ranks of the world's major wheat exporters. U. S. wheat exports

U. S. Exports of Vegetable Oils
and Oilseeds

Fiscal Years 1957 and 1958 1/			
Commodity	1957	1958	Chg.
	Million		%
Soybeans	196	215	+ 10
Flaxseed	9	22	+144
Edible veg. oils 2/	213	140	- 34
Other	39	48	+ 23
TOTAL	457	425	- 7

1/ 1958 partly estimated.

2/ Excludes private relief.

also declined to the Western Hemisphere and to Africa, but there was a gain for Asia.

Feed grain exports a record 9.3 million short tons. Exports of feed grains including products are estimated at 9.3 million tons in fiscal year 1958, 35 percent above the 6.9 million in 1957 and a new record compared with 8.5 million in 1956. Principal factors: Shortage of feed wheat in Europe, increased foreign currency sales partic-

ularly to Mexico and Poland, and lower exportable supplies elsewhere. The high quality of the European wheat crop limited feed wheat availabilities. Production of feed grains in Argentina and North Africa was smaller. Argentina's current larger corn crop only started to move into export in the last quarter of the 1957-58 season.

Rice exports still lagging. June rice exports of an estimated 120 million pounds in 1958 compared with 71 million in 1957. The August-June total was 1,040 million pounds last season, less than half of the previous.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

Soybean exports running ahead of 1956-57.

June exports of soybeans are estimated at 6 million bushels in 1958 compared with $3\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1957. The October-June total stood at 72 million bushels this season and 68 million last.

Export programs bolstering vegetable oil exports. Exports of edible vegetable oils are estimated at 105 million pounds in June 1958, ahead of the 87 million pounds in June 1957 but about one-half of the 204 million in May 1958. The October-June total was 785 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 1,059 million in 1956-57. Larger Title I shipments to Spain helped exports this May and June.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

More apples in fruit exports in fiscal 1958.

Exports of fruits and preparations are estimated at \$260 million in fiscal year 1958, 13 percent more than in 1957. Principal gain was in fresh apples, reflecting the greatly reduced 1957 European crop. Exports of canned fruit and orange juice also increased while fresh oranges, dried prunes, and raisins fell.

U. S. Exports of Animals
and Animal Products

Fiscal Years 1957 and 1958 1/			
Commodity	1957	1958	Chg.
	Million		%
Dairy products 2/	139	110	-21
Meats and prods.	121	85	-30
Hides and skins	63	70	+11
Tallow	111	100	-10
Lard	81	55	-32
Other	94	70	-26
TOTAL	609	490	-20

1/ 1958 partly estimated.

2/ Excludes private relief.

Exports of vegetables down in 1958.

Total for vegetables and preparations was \$118 million in fiscal 1958, 10 percent under 1957. Among items that declined were dried peas, white potatoes, and dried beans.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Exports of animal products in 1958

limited by higher U. S. prices. Principal fiscal year declines occurred in fats and oils, meats, and dairy products.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: May 1957 and 1958 and July-May 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	May		July-May	
		1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		616	616	500	500
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	13,034	2,009	15,567	9,116
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	3,940	1,973	23,921	20,049
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	18,290	2,151	18,415	17,555
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	3,161	1,427	28,854	26,449
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	3,404	986	17,831	11,309
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	65,817	2,161	36,428	11,621
Pork, total b/	Lb.	6,414	2,562	21,936	18,716
Lard	Lb.	101,213	9,914	74,215	50,871
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	99,157	8,758	101,908	90,039
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (running bales)	Bale	662	100,594	1,035,860	779,829
Apples, fresh	Lb.	4,199	7,681	7,370	18,798
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	80,861	47,023	464,466	33,283
Prunes, dried	Lb.	8,246	8,635	19,047	17,897
Raisins and currants	Lb.	10,310	3,036	14,969	10,939
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	19,150	19,966	38,836	41,495
Orange juice	Gal.	2,138	1,708	18,969	21,099
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,449	10,054	64,658	77,633
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	14,059	11,078	196,345	229,291
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,872	7,990	34,031	40,733
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,008	4,005	16,486	12,918
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	103,643	41,082	165,504	83,992
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	325	0	13,253	3,823
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	32,600	24,799	726,459	505,913
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,726	2,184	103,559	104,939
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	c/	7,641	21,540
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	5,126	6,644	187,153	201,406
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	60,276	193,575	135,901	78,156
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	3,551	10,049	63,707	45,613
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	29,453	24,055	311,476	319,763
Beans, dried	Lb.	51,583	15,379	14,845	14,164
Peas, dried (except coupeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	4,566	7,951	7,549	5,123
Potatoes, white	Lb.	36,123	34,955	7,881	5,910
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	12,042	11,390	15,277	16,413
Food exported for relief, etc.				138,845	151,184
Other agricultural commodities				617,438	576,195
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				4,342,760	3,673,774
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				18,903,334	17,330,905

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Less than 500.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): April 1957 and 1958 and July-April 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	April		Value		Quantity		July-April		Value	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY											
Cattle, dutiable	No.	37	88	2,425	8,694	189	903	12,678	1,000	95,887	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	4,325	4,220	2,150	2,073	46,698	42,783	24,254	24,254	21,827	21,827
Hides and skins	Lb.	11,078	17,882	4,669	6,146	103,418	95,042	42,308	42,308	37,868	37,868
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	16,718	39,218	4,139	11,903	113,659	288,165	28,495	28,495	77,313	77,313
Pork, total b/	Lb.	13,297	15,227	9,965	11,268	107,651	116,974	76,627	76,627	84,679	84,679
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	11,630	11,759	10,345	9,052	110,069	86,898	98,409	98,409	74,901	74,901
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale:	3	2	573	196	75	140	14,779	14,779	24,934	24,934
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	6	6	1,553	1,178	45	47	10,276	10,276	10,689	10,689
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,003	1,033	1,692	1,567	8,095	10,007	14,653	14,653	15,960	15,960
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	7,752	5,961	868	689	73,534	64,965	8,453	8,453	7,538	7,538
Pineapple juice	Gal.	979	0	358	0	7,713	3,658	2,790	2,790	1,279	1,279
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	439	1,590	607	2,251	20,705	17,455	28,609	28,609	23,085	23,085
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	969	761	827	671	10,881	19,266	9,381	9,381	14,371	14,371
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	548	617	914	1,021	5,906	8,515	9,842	9,842	12,878	12,878
Feeds and fodders	Bu.	c/	c/	1,030	1,308	c/	c/	10,612	10,612	10,721	10,721
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	c/	c/	3,282	3,962	c/	c/	46,325	46,325	51,619	51,619
Copra	Lb.	46,462	59,337	2,794	4,537	553,731	545,380	34,675	34,675	37,153	37,153
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	40,784	28,326	7,826	4,788	403,240	411,050	68,092	68,092	72,939	72,939
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	c/	c/	865	721	c/	c/	12,252	12,252	10,941	10,941
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	381	463	41,903	50,903	3,306	3,593	357,150	357,150	394,355	394,355
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	19,306	44,171	3,412	4,784	152,271	229,200	18,291	18,291	29,194	29,194
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	7,119	6,282	5,172	4,580	73,951	76,628	53,084	53,084	56,115	56,115
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,121	1,094	1,840	1,539	11,054	10,392	16,774	16,774	15,549	15,549
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	14,695	64,784	1,097	5,189	120,080	256,480	8,306	8,306	19,868	19,868
Other supplementary	Lb.			28,979	29,814			260,484	260,484	265,980	265,980
Total supplementary				139,285	168,834			1,267,599	1,267,599	1,467,643	1,467,643
COMPLEMENTARY											
Silk, raw	Lb.	344	193	1,484	720	5,805	4,458	24,602	24,602	18,136	18,136
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	13,889	12,184	8,782	6,410	149,591	125,759	91,321	91,321	75,901	75,901
Bananas	Bunch:	4,799	4,356	7,115	6,567	38,321	38,730	56,437	56,437	56,019	56,019
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	38,074	39,256	8,346	15,643	425,562	392,549	101,084	101,084	134,697	134,697
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	204,182	254,945	106,387	116,466	2,354,120	2,262,293	1,220,826	1,220,826	1,086,581	1,086,581
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	235	159	624	441	1,834	3,010	5,108	5,108	8,330	8,330
Tea	Lb.	9,981	9,687	5,435	4,526	83,542	81,882	43,776	43,776	37,808	37,808
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,693	6,320	2,692	2,359	72,517	66,110	25,687	25,687	23,595	23,595
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	10	1,537	1,436	103	181	15,328	15,328	14,572	14,572
Rubber, crude	Lb.	134,616	78,243	38,383	18,625	1,054,596	1,012,871	293,814	293,814	269,026	269,026
Other complementary	Lb.			8,505	6,139			84,519	84,519	75,451	75,451
Total complementary				189,290	179,332			1,962,502	1,962,502	1,800,116	1,800,116
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				328,575	348,166			13,230,101	13,230,101	3,267,759	3,267,759
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,088,027	1,047,214			10,604,288	10,604,288	10,620,259	10,620,259

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

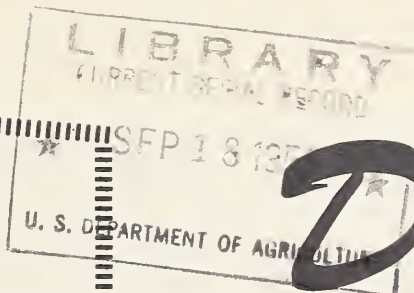
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES



Digest

SEPTEMBER 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Agricultural exports in July 1958 estimated slightly under a year earlier. July shipments of farm products are estimated at \$300 million in 1958, 5 percent under actual shipments in 1957. July's total was about 10 percent under June's. Principal changes this July from the same month a year earlier were increases in feed grains and soybeans; decreases in cotton, wheat, and flaxseed. There was little or no change in rice, tobacco, and most other items.

Fiscal year 1958 preliminary total is \$4,002 million. This is the third highest on record, 15 percent under 1957's \$4,727 million and 1 percent under 1952's \$4,053 million. (For latest data, see tables on pages 5 and 7, this issue; for analysis, see previous issue.) The preliminary total is about \$50 million less than the estimate made last month due to smaller-than-expected shipments of several items in June 1958, mainly cotton and wheat.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July 1957 and 1958

Commodity	1957	1958	1/Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	63	55	-13
Grains & feeds 2/	99	100	+ 1
Wheat & flour 2/	59	48	-19
Feed grains 2/	24	35	+46
Tobacco, unmf'd.	20	20	0
Veg.oils & oilseeds 2/	32	30	- 6
Fruits & vgs. 2/	32	35	+ 9
Animals & prods. 2/	45	35	-22
Private relief 3/	17	15	-12
Other 2/	7	10	+43
TOTAL	315	300	- 5

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. See table on page 6.
3/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

Eighty percent of exports destined for 20 countries. The top 20 foreign markets for U. S. farm products accounted for \$3,252 million, or 81 percent of the fiscal year 1958 agricultural export total. (See table on page 2.) Fourteen of them took less in 1958 than in 1957; the others took more. Leading market in 1958 was the United Kingdom, followed by Japan, Canada, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Nonagricultural shipments fell 9 percent in fiscal year 1958. Nonagricultural shipments declined from \$15,945 million in fiscal year 1957 to \$14,725 million in 1958, a reduction of 8 percent--about half as much as that for farm commodities. Agricultural products accounted for 21

percent of the overall export total in 1958 compared with 23 percent in 1957. This was the largest share in 5 years.

COTTON Cotton exports in 1957-58 below large volume of 1956-57 but still at favorable level. July exports of cotton are estimated at 400 thousand running bales in 1958, a little less than in 1957. Season's total was about 5.6 million bales in 1957-58 compared with 7.6 million in 1956-57, when the volume was the greatest in 23 years. That was the year when foreign importers replenished stocks with CCC sales at competitive world prices. The 1957-58 volume compares favorably with the 1935-39 average and is above the 1950-54 average. The decline in 1957-58 from the previous season reflected reduced foreign demand arising out of larger stocks of cotton and cotton products abroad, a rise of 1 million bales in cotton production abroad, and about the same level of foreign consumption. The competitive position of U. S. cotton sales abroad was aided by the bolstering effect of CCC sales at competitive world prices.

GRAINS July wheat exports down this year; year ahead likely to be as good as 1957-58. Estimate of 27 million bushels for wheat and wheat flour in July 1958 compares with 32 million in July 1957 and 41 million in July 1956. U. S. exports

U. S. Agricultural Exports
by Country of Destination
Fiscal Year

Country	:1955-:1956-:1957-:1957-58			
	: 56 : 57 : 58 : as % of			
	: : : :1956-57			
	- \$ Million -			Percent
U. Kingdom	395 498 439			-12
Japan	372 458 409			-11
Canada	287 374 345			- 8
W. Germany	270 447 327			-27
Netherlands	251 259 211			-19
India	40 205 179			-13
Italy	111 232 156			-33
Cuba	113 134 150			+12
Mexico	64 77 120			+56
Belgium	134 170 120			-29
Spain	126 153 110			-28
Korea	49 129 106			-18
Poland	2 3 98			1/
Venezuela	73 76 82			+8
Yugoslavia	100 128 80			-38
Pakistan	48 93 77			-17
Philippines	55 58 66			+14
France	84 142 65			-54
Turkey	28 58 57			- 2
Israel	41 49 55			+12
Other	853 984 750			-24
TOTAL	3,496 4,727 4,002			-15

1/ More than 30 times larger.

continued to be affected by the improved supply situation in Western Europe. Exports in the 1957-58 season were 401 million bushels, including private relief, 147 million under the alltime high in 1956-57. Little change is indicated in 1958-59 as many importing countries again have prospects for good harvests.

Poor export showing for rice more apparent than real. Exports of rice, including private relief, in the 1957-58 season, are estimated at 11 million bags, milled basis, less than half the 26 million record in 1956-57. The reduction, however, did not come to any extent from reduced demand. The high exports of 1956-57 actually represented shipments under Public Law 480 programs of the two years 1955-56 and 1956-57. Moreover, substantial commitments unshipped at the end of the 1957-58 season would tend to narrow the apparent difference between 1956-57 and 1957-58. Moreover, supplies available in 1957-58 would not have been sufficient for exports in 1957-58 as great as in 1956-57.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

August 29, 1958

Extension of Public Law 480 by the Congress provides continued assistance to U. S. agriculture in marketing farm products abroad.

- * The new law provides an additional authorization of \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ billion at CCC cost for Title I sales for foreign currencies from July 1, 1958 through December 31, 1959.
- * Termination date for Title II famine relief and other assistance also is extended to December 31, 1959.
- * The precautions against disruption of normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries which have been taken in the past as a matter of policy are now required by the statute.
- * Additional uses are provided for foreign currencies: Acquisition of buildings abroad for U. S. Government use; participation in trade fairs, including agricultural and horticultural fairs; scientific activities; and expansion and operation of American-sponsored schools abroad and other aids to education.
- * Barter is to be engaged in only when "in the best interest of the United States." Provision is made for "precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barters or exchanges under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or replace cash sales for dollars."
- * Extra long staple cotton and cotton products manufactured from upland or long staple cotton are made available for sale under Title I with the financing limited to the raw cotton content of such products.

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The 11th and longest extension of the Trade Agreements Act became law on August 20. Main provisions of interest to agriculture:

- * Authority for the United States to enter into tariff negotiations is extended through June 30, 1962.
- * The law authorizes reduction of July 1, 1958 tariffs to the lowest rate obtained by any one of three alternative methods:
 1. Rates can be reduced by not more than 20 percent, with a maximum reduction of 10 percent in a single year.
 2. Rates can be reduced by 2 percentage points ad valorem but not more than 1 percent a year, provided no item is moved from the dutiable to free list.
 3. Rates above 50 percent ad valorem can be reduced to 50 percent, with a maximum reduction at any one stage limited to one-third of the total reduction permitted.

USDA on August 1 announced a revised list of "Group I" countries to which cotton, wheat, feed grains, and tobacco may be exported under the barter program without special showing that such exports will be in addition to regular exports for dollars.

The Export-Import Bank has announced credits of \$60 million to finance export of U. S. cotton to Japan this season. This is the 10th cotton credit for Japan approved since 1948, making the total \$545 million.

Under a Section 104(a) Public Law 480 project, the Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association is opening an office in the Netherlands for the purpose of developing and supervising market promotion activities.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has announced plans for an agricultural trade center in Rotterdam, Netherlands, to supplement private trade and government promotional efforts in Europe. Opening is set for October.

Jamaica has lifted the ban on imports of fruits and preparations from or through Florida ports provided the items are eligible under normal licensing procedure and accompanied by inspection certificates. The ban was imposed in 1956 at the time of the Mediterranean fruit fly outbreak.

Due to freeze damage in Florida, processors of orange juice there imported 28 million pounds of Cuban oranges this season.

The Gulf/French Atlantic Hamburg Freight Conference has removed the surcharge of about 10 percent on rates for refrigerated citrus shipped from U. S. gulf ports to Hamburg and Bremen. Shipping sources say that this makes these rates the same as those for gulf shipments to Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Following changes in citrus fruit packing techniques, Britain's Food and Health Ministries have amended public health regulations to permit import and sale of citrus fruits which contain diphenyl or ortho-phenylphenol, or admixtures, within prescribed limits.

The European market for wheat is becoming limited to an outlet for only higher quality bread wheats necessary for blending with locally grown grain to make an acceptable flour. Compared with prewar, Europe's wheat imports are only about 27 percent larger (while non-European imports have doubled. Among other areas, most remarkable import gain has occurred in Asia, where yearly totals have run over 350 million bushels in the past 2 years compared with only about 70 million before the war.

Alarmed by the rapid decline in cattle numbers, Argentina has raised the support prices of meat about 35 percent to encourage cattle breeding. New supports are intended to match increases for grains.

Another record year in prospect for feed grain exports. USDA grain inspections indicate exports of 880 thousand short tons in July 1958 compared with 513 thousand in 1957--more of each grain but especially barley and grain sorghums. Exports in the year ending June 30, 1958, including products, reached a new record of 9 million short tons, 28 percent above the 7 million in 1957 and 6 percent above the previous high of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1956. The coming year promises to be even better.

TOBACCO July tobacco exports about the same as last year. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 28 million pounds in July 1958 compared with 28.4 million a year earlier. Total for the year ending June 30, 1958 was 473 million pounds, export weight, 28 million less than in 1957.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS Soybean exports continued to gain in July. Soybean exports in May and June gained over the same months a year earlier. Another increase was indicated for July. With 6 million bushels estimated to have been exported in July 1958, October-July shipments totaled 77 million bushels this season compared with 73 million last. Only 8 million more are needed this season to tie last season's record of 85 million.

June shipments of edible vegetable oils this year about the same as a year earlier. Shipments of edible vegetable oils totaled 104 million pounds in June 1958, 1 million more than in June 1957. The October-June total was 783 million pounds in 1957-58 compared with 1,059 million in 1956-57. The improvement in exports in May and June resulted largely from heavy purchases of soybean oil by Spain under Title I of Public Law 480. Total Spanish purchases this marketing year are about 470 million pounds: 405 million under Title I and the remainder about equally divided between ICA and dollar transactions. The oil purchased by Spain is expected to supply its consumption needs until the new crop olive harvest in late November or early December. Spanish officials hope, however, that additional imports of as much as 110 million pounds can be made to build stocks.

U. S. Agricultural Exports Fiscal Years 1957 and 1958			
Commodity	1957	1958	Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	1,116	841	-25
Grains & feeds 1/	1,551	1,256	-19
Wheat & flour 1/	931	681	-27
Feed grains 1/	331	391	+18
Rice, milled 1/	171	91	-47
Other 1/	118	92	-22
Tobacco, unmfed.	340	343	+ 1
Veg. oils & seeds 1/	457	412	-10
Soybeans	196	214	+ 9
Ed. veg. oils 1/	213	140	-34
Other	48	59	+23
Fruits & preps.	230	262	+14
Vegs. & preps. 1/	133	120	-10
Animals & prods. 1/	609	482	-21
Private relief 2/	158	167	+ 6
Other	133	119	-11
TOTAL	4,727	4,002	-15

1/ Excludes private relief. See table on page 6. 2/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

Flaxseed and linseed oil exports larger in 1958 season. Total for flaxseed in the marketing year ending June 30, 1958 was 9 million bushels, 4 times greater than in the previous year but somewhat less than in 1956. Most were made in

the July-September quarter, following CCC's large sales for export. Europe took almost 90 percent. Linseed oil exports in the 1958 season came to 87 million pounds, 10 percent more than in 1957.

U. S. Exports of Animals and Animal Products Fiscal Years 1957 and 1958			
Commodity	: 1957	: 1958	: Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Dairy products ^{1/}	139	114	-18
Tallow	111	97	-13
Lard	81	55	-32
Meats & products	121	82	-32
Hides & skins	63	64	+ 2
Other	94	70	-26
TOTAL	609	482	-21

^{1/} Excludes private relief. See table at right.

U. S. Private Relief Food Shipments ^{1/} Fiscal Years 1957 and 1958			
Commodity	: 1957	: 1958	: Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Dairy products	95	103	+ 8
Wheat & flour	27	43	+59
Corn & cornmeal	14	14	0
Rice	16	4	-75
Beans	5	1	-80
Other	1	2	+100
TOTAL	158	167	+ 6

^{1/} Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies for overseas use.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS Keener foreign competition main factor in reduced exports of animal products. Excluding private relief, exports fell from \$609 million in fiscal year 1957 to \$482 million in 1958. Including private relief (mainly nonfat dry milk and cheese), totals were \$705 million and \$585 million respectively. Main reasons for the drop: Keener competition arising out of greater output abroad, export subsidies and import restrictions as well as smaller U. S. production. (See tables above.)

IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS

More supplementary products in 1957-58 agricultural imports. Supplementary imports--products like those of U. S. agriculture--accounted for 45 percent of total farm imports in the July 1957-May 1958 period compared with 40 percent a year earlier. At an annual rate, the 1957-1958 supplementary share would be the largest since 1950. The gain of \$200 million in the first 11 months of the year reflected mostly increases in cattle, meats, cotton, cane sugar, molasses unfit for human consumption, and fresh tomatoes.

Cattle biggest single factor in supplementary import gain. The principal factor underlying the July-May increase in supplementary agricultural imports in fiscal year 1958 over 1957 was the heavy influx of cattle, mostly from Canada and Mexico. Dutiable imports were 976 thousand head in 1958 compared with 232 thousand in 1957. Monthly volume has been declining from the 162 thousand peak in November 1957; 73 thousand head were imported in May 1958. The decline reflects mainly reduced cattle numbers and smaller beef production in Canada. In addition, following the end of the drought in Mexico in 1957, Mexican feeders have been withheld from market in order to rebuild herds.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: June 1957 and 1958 and July-June 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	June		July-June	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	1,868	3,433	43,368	27,524
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	16,306	11,928	168,311	138,888
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,183	2,348	41,003	41,311
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	29,933	31,053	298,530	245,372
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,978	1,896	46,872	22,492
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	8,451	1,406	119,289	34,560
Pork, total b/	Lb.	12,359	5,506	84,035	55,861
Lard	Lb.	52,442	31,376	561,335	399,188
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	115,671	75,302	1,361,074	1,096,280
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (running bales) .	Bale:	525	433	7,315	5,660
Apples, fresh	Lb.	1,643	2,076	84,459	248,725
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	71,047	38,502	753,166	502,967
Prunes, dried	Lb.	3,003	5,980	121,835	122,189
Raisins and currants	Lb.	5,827	1,659	112,078	61,415
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	22,567	20,876	285,191	308,054
Orange juice	Gal.	1,298	1,537	14,458	16,839
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,167	9,286	57,344	86,954
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	9,894	10,683	139,931	181,405
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	638	4,727	17,704	42,313
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,066	2,585	24,853	25,584
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	70,454	94,975	2,400,852	1,124,899
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	359	475	10,704	3,534
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	51,403	34,963	473,776	321,900
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,338	2,469	26,908	26,675
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	547	0	2,548	9,035
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	3,482	5,090	76,686	87,936
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	62,315	95,385	928,332	625,756
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	41,077	8,970	462,300	295,817
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	39,902	32,287	500,677	472,864
Beans, dried	Lb.	47,811	21,600	283,999	211,512
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas) ...	Lb.	2,624	5,764	115,859	97,177
Potatoes, white	Lb.	45,329	49,001	315,268	255,503
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	20,502	26,154	136,909	151,517
Food exported for relief, etc.					
Other agricultural commodities					
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL					
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES					

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): May 1957 and 1958 and July-May 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity Imported	Unit:	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	43		Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	3,955	73		2,677	232	7,027	976	15,356
Hides and skins	Lb.	10,780	4,776		1,899	50,653	2,321	47,559	26,153
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	16,612	11,714		4,259	130,271	4,364	106,755	46,567
Pork, total b/	Lb.	10,686	39,535		4,186	12,521	12,521	32,700	32,681
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	10,298	15,472		7,930	118,337	11,410	132,446	84,558
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale:	5	9,449		8,980	120,368	7,199	96,347	107,389
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	4		1,356	81	404	144	16,135
Olive in brine	Gal.	996	3		2,126	9,091	1,438	10,958	16,779
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	1,717	9,175		1,209	84,246	1,069	74,140	9,662
Pineapple juice	Gal.	2,135	237		612	9,430	80	3,895	3,402
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,511	2,630		2,983	22,840	3,479	20,084	31,592
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	470	3,015		2,540	14,392	2,131	22,281	11,921
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.		708		697	6,376	969	9,223	10,539
Feeds and fodders					945		1,090		11,557
Nuts and preparations					5,149		4,175		51,474
Copra	Lb.	31,920	64,850		1,968	585,651	4,974	610,230	36,643
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	42,417	55,489		8,393	445,658	9,139	466,539	76,485
Seeds, field and garden					669		409		12,922
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	391	405		42,814	3,696	43,886	3,999	399,963
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	30,223	43,169		5,576	182,494	4,936	272,368	23,867
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	8,374	11,256		6,317	82,326	8,369	87,885	59,401
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,141	924		1,814	12,194	1,317	11,315	18,588
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	568	15,069		54	120,648	1,238	271,550	8,361
Other supplementary					25,641		31,267		286,122
Total supplementary					141,792		165,693		1,409,391
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.	413	293		1,762	6,218	1,086	4,751	26,364
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	10,002	8,552		6,307	159,594	4,599	134,311	97,628
Bananas	Bunch:	4,852	4,747		7,102	43,174	7,043	43,477	63,540
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	33,554	33,405		7,751	459,116	13,422	425,954	108,835
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	197,548	267,026		98,101	2,551,668	118,785	2,529,319	1,318,927
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	179	435		519	2,013	1,141	3,445	5,627
Tea	Lb.	10,653	9,954		5,441	94,195	4,462	91,835	49,216
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,194	5,487		2,058	77,711	2,522	71,597	27,745
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	12		1,410	113	1,544	193	16,738
Rubber, crude	Lb.	117,807	71,818		31,269	1,172,403	16,281	1,084,689	325,083
Other complementary					7,901		5,882		92,420
Total complementary					169,621		176,767		2,132,123
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL					311,413		342,460		3,541,514
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES									
					1,092,393		1,053,248		11,696,681

g/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

1957-58

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

OCT 16 1958

OCTOBER 1958

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-August agricultural exports this year estimated as high as those last year. U. S. agricultural exports for July and August, the first 2 months of fiscal year 1959, are estimated at \$630 million compared with actual exports of \$629 million in fiscal 1958 and \$612 million in fiscal 1957. This year's estimate is based on the actual value of \$315 million for July and an estimated value of \$315 million for August. Exports of cotton, feed grains, rice, edible vegetable oils, and vegetables were larger while those of wheat, soybeans, flaxseed, fruits, and most livestock products were less.

COTTON Decline in prospect for cotton exports in 1958-59 season. Cotton exports are estimated at 400 thousand running bales in August 1958, the first month of the 1958-59 marketing year, compared with 336 thousand in August 1957. However, for the season as a whole, export volume is expected to be under last season's 5.7 million level by about 1.5 million bales. Foreign Free

World consumption, which last year leveled off, promises to become smaller this season while production is likely to gain. Compared with a year earlier, foreign Free World stocks on August 1, 1958 were down in some importing countries and up in some exporting countries. Stock increases in these exporting countries were approximately equal to their production gains.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-August 1957 and 1958

Commodity	1957	1958	1/Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	114	120	+ 5
Grains & feeds 2/	208	240	+15
Wheat & flour 2/	119	105	-12
Feed grains 2/	59	85	+44
Rice, milled 2/	13	25	+92
Tobacco, unmf.	49	50	+ 2
Veg. oils & seeds 2/	72	65	-10
Fruits & vgs. 2/	63	60	- 5
Animals & prods. 2/	85	70	-18
Private relief 3/	23	15	-35
Other 2/	15	10	-33
TOTAL	629	630	0

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC donations.

GRAINS July-August wheat shipments smaller this year. Exports of wheat, including grain equivalent of flour, are estimated at 36 million bushels in August 1958 compared with 34 million in August 1957. The July-August total was 62 million bushels in 1958, 4 million under 1957. The current export season, however, looks

at least as promising as 1957-58, when 401 million bushels were shipped. Preliminary indications are that Europe's crop is lower in quality and smaller in size this season than last. France is expected to be a net importer of wheat this year. Exports this season will be bolstered by continued programming under Title I foreign currency financing. A new Title I agreement with India signed late in September included 100 million bushels of wheat.

July-August feed grain exports well ahead this year. Feed grain exports are estimated at 900 thousand short tons in August 1958 compared with 760 thousand in August 1957. August shipments of barley grain are estimated at 14 million bushels in 1958, over 11 million more than in 1957. July-August shipments of feed grains were 1,950 thousand tons this season against 1,273 thousand last. Barley grain volume was four times as great while sorghum grains more than doubled. Feed grain exports in the 1958-59 season could be as large as last year's 9 million short tons (including products). But much depends on the feed situation in Europe. Less corn will move to Mexico this season. However, exports will be bolstered by the 500 thousand tons of feed grains expected to move to India this year.

July rice exports well ahead this year. Milled rice exports are estimated at 150 million pounds in August 1958 compared with 38 million in August 1957. Total rice shipments in the year ending July 31 were 1.3 billion pounds in 1958 contrasted with 2.6 billion in 1957. The 1958 figure compared with 1.3 billion in 1956 and an average of 1.4 billion in 1951-55.

TOBACCO July-August tobacco exports unchanged this year. Unmanufactured tobacco exports are estimated at 34 million pounds in August 1958 compared with 41 million in August 1957. July-August total was 69 million pounds in both 1958 and 1957.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS Soybean exports in 1957-58 estimated about the same as a year earlier. Total is estimated at 5.5 million bushels in August 1958 compared with 7.8 million in August 1957.

The October-August total of 83 million bushels in 1957-58 ran 2 million ahead of 1956-57. Incomplete data indicate that September 1958 shipments ran well below September 1957, with exports for the full season totaling about the same as the 85 million bushels in 1956-57.

Edible vegetable oil exports still going strong. Shipments of edible vegetable oils are estimated at 95 million pounds in August 1958 compared with 49 million in August 1957 and 74 million in July 1958. Exports in recent months have been greatly stimulated by Title I shipments. The October-August export total of 950 million pounds in 1957-58 was well below the 1,165 million in 1956-57. However, the total for the marketing year probably will be about 1.1 billion pounds in 1957-58 compared with more than 1.2 billion in 1956-57.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

Agricultural imports were 3 percent larger in fiscal year 1958. U. S. agricultural imports for consumption in fiscal year 1958 (year ending

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

September 30, 1958

Trading opportunities for the U. S. livestock industry:

- * Mexican breeders state that the Export-Import Bank cattle loan program has helped to stimulate privately financed purchases of U. S. breeding stock. About \$4 million remain outstanding under the second loan which the Mexicans indicate they might use this fall.
- * A recent experimental sale of U. S. breeding Holsteins, with tourist trips to Colombia as the exchange medium, proved so successful that Colombia is now reported to be interested in buying a planeload of Ayrshires and a planeload of Guernseys under a similar arrangement.
- * The Holstein-Fresian Association of America reports the visit of a Holstein breeder from Ecuador to buy 50 2-year-old heifers.
- * First shipments of U. S. beef cattle for Venezuela's new 5-year livestock development program included 175 registered Brahman bulls, 160 registered Brahman heifers and about 500 crossbred and Santa Gertrudis heifers.
- * West Germany is expected to continue as a good market for U. S. variety meats. U. S. frozen hog livers and kidneys are now moving there in volume under the July 15 import authorization. Importers agree that the quality of the product has improved substantially during the past year and is currently excellent. U. S. prices are now competitive.

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Argentine meat shipments to Britain are behind schedule due to smaller marketings of cattle at packing plants. Deliveries to Britain August 11-September 28, once set at 35 thousand tons, were cut by over 10 percent.

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Sales of "Peace", a high quality Japanese cigarette containing some U. S. leaf, rose from 2 billion cigarettes in January-March 1957 to 2.4 billion in 1958.

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U. S. rice exporters can look forward to another good year in Cuba in 1958-59. The 1958-59 Cuban crop is forecast as the smallest in 3 years. Per capita consumption and prices are expected to remain relatively high.

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Further easing of foreign restrictions that affect U. S. farm products:

- * Trinidad has lowered the import duty on condensed or otherwise preserved milk containing less than 8 percent butterfat.

- * British Guiana has lifted the temporary ban on imports of poultry from Florida. Salmonellosis disease is apparently under control.
 - * Indonesia has established import subsidies for baby food, amounting to a 55-65 percent reduction in cost to the importer.
 - * New Zealand has announced that it will license imports of U. S. dried apricots.
-

Continued appreciation of U. S. food products was evident at the British Food Fair in London August 28-September 11 where British consumers and food industry buyers thronged the U. S. exhibit. Although the United Kingdom is the largest importer of U. S. agricultural products (\$439 million in 1957-58), the full market potential is far from realized, mainly because certain food imports from the dollar area are limited by British trade controls. Most frequent question at the U. S. exhibit: "Where can we buy your products?"

More than 250,000 persons saw the U. S. demonstration of poultry feeding, poultry raising, and poultry products at the Levant Fair in Bari, Italy, which closed September 25. At a feed convention held during the Fair, industry experts presented papers on the feeding of poultry, cattle, and swine to more than 500 Italian technicians. U. S. feed grains and soybean meal received special emphasis throughout the exhibit.

Because of rain damage to its 1958 wheat crop, France had been contemplating the import of as much as 37 million bushels of wheat in 1958-59. However, recent estimates indicate improvement in the French crop and less need for imports. French exports of milling wheat and flour this year are expected to be down from last year.

Recent trade deals in the news:

- * Pakistan has agreed to sell cotton and jute in exchange for 100 thousand metric tons of rice from Communist China.
- * Colombia has received 9,500 metric tons of Syrian wheat for which payment will be made with coffee.
- * Colombia is planning an arrangement with Denmark involving the exchange of coffee for grain silos.
- * Venezuela has purchased 32 thousand metric tons of rough rice from Ecuador in exchange for Venezuelan petroleum.

Brazil and Uruguay have signed a trade agreement for annual exports of 9.2 million bushels of Uruguayan wheat to Brazil during the 3 calendar years 1958-1960. Under similar arrangements for 1955-1957, Uruguay's exports to Brazil fell short due to limitations placed on exportable supplies. During these years, Brazil turned to the United States for more wheat.

June 30, 1958) totaled \$3,902 million compared with the 1957 total of \$3,800 million, an increase of 3 percent. The 1958 value is the 6th highest on record, being surpassed by imports in 1951-1954 and 1956.

Supplementary-product imports increased. Imports of supplementary items--commodities similar to those of U. S. agriculture--increased from \$1,531 million in 1957 to \$1,796 million in 1958, a gain of 17 percent. Largest value increases were in cattle and beef, the former from \$18 million to \$109 million and the latter from \$36 million to \$103 million. Other value increases were in pork, cotton, oats, wheat, nuts, copra, vegetable oils, cane sugar, tobacco, and tomatoes. Imports of hides and skins, apparel wool, and barley were smaller.

Reduction in complementary imports offset big part of supplementary gain. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) items declined from \$2,269 million in 1957 to \$2,105 million in 1958. This reduction, amounting to \$164 million, helped to offset part of the \$265 million gain in supplementary imports. Complementary value reductions included coffee, rubber, carpet wool, silk, and tea. The value drop in coffee was almost entirely the result of lower prices as volume declined only negligibly. Imports of cocoa beans were larger in value but smaller in quantity.

SUPPLEMENTARY Cattle imports were higher in 1957-58. Dutiable cattle
IMPORTS imports, which had risen from 109 thousand head in fiscal year 1956 to 259 thousand in 1957, continued to gain in 1958 and went over 1 million head. Most of the imports in 1958 came from Canada and Mexico and entered during July-December 1957. While higher prices here continue to encourage imports, Canada's cattle numbers and beef production are smaller, and Mexican feeders are being withheld from market to rebuild herds following the drought in Mexico in 1957.

Higher U. S. prices also attracted foreign beef. Not only cattle but also beef and veal were imported in substantially greater volume in 1958. Imports rose from 141 million pounds in fiscal year 1957 to 369 million in 1958. Imports have moved up each year from the relatively low 100 million pounds in 1955. Previous high was 275 million pounds in 1951. A considerable proportion of the increase from 1957 to 1958 represented increased carcass beef shipments from Canada, but important increases were made in imports of manufacturing beef from New Zealand, Australia, and Ireland, while smaller increases also occurred in canned meat imports from the South American area. These imports were attracted by the relatively strong U. S. prices. Although higher, imports of beef and veal in fiscal 1958 comprised a small part of U. S. consumption.

Apparel wool imports dropped to lower level. Imports of apparel wool declined from 130 million pounds (actual weight) in 1957 to 105 million in 1958. Total was 187 million in 1956. Generally low level of U. S. textile activity weakened mill demand. More synthetic fibers are being used nowadays, and consumers have been favoring lighter weight clothing.

Cotton imports were at 5-year high. Imports of cotton in the year ending June 30, 1958 amounted to 194 thousand bales, an increase of 110 thousand

over 1957 and equal to imports in 1953.^{1/} The return to the higher level resulted largely from a decline in world prices relative to the supported price in the United States. U. S. demand for short harsh fiber from Asia and long staple upland cotton from Mexico was stronger in 1958 than in 1957.

Sugar imports were at record high in 1958. Imports of cane sugar increased from 4.1 million short tons in 1957 to 4.5 million in 1958. Adjustments in the U. S. sugar quota during the year as demand increased enabled producing countries to sell more sugar here.

Lower prices abroad stimulated imports of molasses. Imports of molasses unfit for human consumption (mostly blackstrap), which had declined from 411 million gallons in 1956 to 200 million in 1957, rose to 302 million gallons in 1958. Last year Cuba produced more molasses, and lower prices encouraged sales in the United States.

Florida freeze encouraged imports of tomatoes. Unfavorable weather in Florida last winter resulted in increased reliance on imported tomatoes from Mexico and Cuba. Imports of fresh tomatoes from all sources totaled 272 million pounds in 1958 compared with 121 million in the year before and 82 million in 1956.

COMPLEMENTARY Coffee imports stabilized. Coffee imports amounted to
IMPORTS 2,701 million pounds in 1958 compared with 2,709 million
 in 1957. Ample supplies resulted in controlled exports
from important producing countries as a price-stabilizing measure.

Rubber imports lowest in 12 years. Imports of crude rubber in fiscal year 1958 were 1,148 million pounds compared with 1957's 1,240 million. Last year's import volume was the smallest since 1946's 446 million pounds. Domestic demand was substantially weakened by the reduction in the automobile output in the United States. The decline in consumption was especially sharp in automobile tires and tubes.

Smaller world supplies and rise in world prices for cocoa resulted in reduced U. S. imports of cocoa beans. Imports of cocoa beans declined from 514 million pounds in 1957 to 461 million in 1958. Brazil established price supports on cocoa beans in the spring of 1957, but by fall world prices moved above the support levels in response to the short crop. The imports that were made came in at higher prices, and consequently the value of cocoa bean imports rose from \$122 million in 1957 to \$162 million in 1958.

^{1/} 194 thousand bales revised from 147 thousand; revision not reflected in table on page 8.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: July 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	1,212	558	426	240
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	12,149	9,730	1,912	1,575
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,561	1,754	1,928	952
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	19,491	15,912	3,331	2,069
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	3,040	3,477	1,257	1,670
Beef and veal, total <u>b/</u>	Lb.	1,637	1,242	679	576
Pork, total <u>b/</u>	Lb.	5,034	4,541	1,753	1,793
Lard	Lb.	34,874	34,285	5,059	4,534
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	119,478	92,223	10,148	7,800
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters					
(running bales)	Bale	418	469	62,858	63,705
Apples, fresh	Lb.	4,476	5,243	399	494
Oranges and tangerines, fresh ..	Lb.	62,005	34,874	3,691	3,254
Prunes, dried	Lb.	3,864	3,988	571	732
Raisins and currants	Lb.	3,921	980	613	235
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	17,972	19,722	2,606	3,098
Orange juice	Gal.	1,784	1,226	1,980	2,249
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	4,122	14,161	4,187	15,000
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,584	13,116	14,979	17,907
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,626	10,262	3,883	11,175
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,182	3,187	837	1,785
Rice, milled, excludes paddy ...	Lb.	109,040	181,305	9,136	13,781
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	447	2,461	526	2,941
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	27,819	20,944	51,108	35,605
Flour, wholly of United States					
wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,902	2,062	8,328	8,372
Flaxseed, (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,480	997	8,181	2,997
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	4,629	6,389	11,829	15,536
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	34,343	64,396	5,181	9,325
Cottonseed oil, crude,					
refined, etc.	Lb.	21,938	9,391	3,533	1,756
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	28,447	34,903	19,950	25,751
Beans, dried	Lb.	33,721	19,321	2,121	1,523
Peas, dried (except cowpeas					
and chickpeas)	Lb.	2,961	12,588	209	652
Potatoes, white	Lb.	25,372	24,799	512	596
Vegetable, canned *	Lb.	14,444	15,474	1,743	2,651
Food exported for relief, etc. .				17,008	8,362
Other agricultural commodities .				52,631	44,553
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				315,093	315,314
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,676,102	1,405,316

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): June 1957 and 1958 and year beginning July 1956-57 and 1957-58 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	June		Year beginning July 1	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1957	1958	1956-57	1957-58
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	28	2,311	259	1,025
Cheese	Lb.	4,202	1,909	54,855	51,919
Hides and skins	Lb.	9,487	3,985	123,685	119,353
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	11,066	2,867	141,337	369,243
Pork, total b/	Lb.	10,805	8,217	129,142	146,889
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	9,659	8,431	130,027	104,744
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (480 lb.)	Bale	4	516	84	147
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	8	2,060	56	51
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,083	1,089	10,174	12,047
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Gal.	10,025	1,135	94,271	87,315
Pineapple juice	Gal.	431	1,231	9,861	5,127
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,246	1,722	24,086	21,253
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,151	1,609	16,543	24,247
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,061	1,652	7,437	11,139
Feeds and fodders	c/		863	c/	c/
Nuts and preparations	c/		3,850	c/	c/
Copra	Lb.	31,401	58,879	617,052	669,109
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	33,844	6,676	479,502	501,564
Seeds, field and garden	c/		336	c/	c/
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	369	476	4,066	4,479
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	17,874	29,073	200,097	301,841
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	7,138	8,074	89,464	94,588
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	766	1,324	12,960	12,639
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	280	746	120,928	272,296
Other supplementary					
Total supplementary			18,539		304,548
			121,270		1,530,826
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	357	228		
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	10,328	6,800	6,575	4,979
Bananas	Bunch	3,767	4,656	169,922	141,680
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	55,358	33,203	46,911	48,134
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	157,626	173,024	514,474	461,173
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	279	262	2,709,293	2,701,275
Tea	Lb.	8,525	6,143	2,292	3,707
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	3,657	4,584	102,720	98,185
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	7	9	81,368	76,180
Rubber, crude	Lb.	67,617	63,344	119	202
Other complementary				1,240,020	1,148,033
Total complementary			6,561		98,982
			137,021		2,269,115
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL			258,591		3,799,941
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES			980,377		12,677,018
					1,796,287

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Digest

NOVEMBER 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

First quarter 1958-59 agricultural exports estimated 5 percent less than a year earlier. U. S. agricultural exports for the first quarter (July-September) are estimated at \$915 million in fiscal year 1958-59 compared with actual exports of \$962 million in 1957-58 and \$980 million in 1956-57. The first quarter estimate is based on the actual value of \$609 million for July and August and an estimated value of \$306 million for September. Although this year's shipments of feed grains, rye, and edible vegetable oils were well ahead of last year's, the gains were more than offset mainly by sharp reductions for cotton, flaxseed, tallow, dairy products, and hides and skins. Shipments of wheat and tobacco were substantially unchanged.

COTTON August-September cotton shipments lagging by 30 percent. September cotton exports are estimated at 300 thousand running bales in 1958 compared with 379 thousand in 1957. This August-September's 500 thousand bales exported were 30 percent smaller than the 715 thousand of a year ago.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-September 1957 and 1958

Commodity	1957	1958	1/ Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	170	130	-24
Grains & feeds 2/	307	345	+12
Wheat & flour 2/	173	165	- 5
Feed grains 2/	85	125	+47
Rice, milled 2/	24	25	+ 4
Tobacco, unmd.	106	105	- 1
Veg. oils & seeds 2/	97	90	- 7
Fruits & vgs. 2/	93	85	- 9
Animals & prods. 2/	128	110	-14
Private relief 3/	35	30	-14
Other 2/	26	20	-23
TOTAL	962	915	- 5

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies.

Export volume for the current season as a whole is expected to run between 4 and 4.5 million bales in contrast with shipments of 5.7 million in 1957-58. CCC sales have reflected the weaker foreign demand in 1958-59: Through October 13, CCC sales and registrations under the payment-in-kind program for export during 1958-59 totaled 1.3 million bales, about one-third of the quantity sold by that date for export during 1957-58.

GRAINS July-September wheat exports steady. September exports of wheat, including grain equivalent of flour, are estimated at 33 million bushels in 1958, 2 million more than in 1957. July-September total was 98 million bushels in 1958 and 99 million in 1957, including private donations.

First quarter feed grain shipments 1 million tons ahead in 1958-59 season. September exports of feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums--are estimated at 870 thousand short tons in 1958, nearly two-thirds more than in 1957. July-September total of 2.8 million tons contrasts with 1.8 million in 1957. Increases have occurred in shipments of barley and sorghum grains; movement of oats and corn was down. The increase in European supplies of feed wheat will probably result in some reduction in U. S. feed grain exports in future months.

TOBACCO First quarter tobacco export total as high as in 1957-58. September exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at 70 million pounds in 1958, 6 million less than in 1957. July-September total of 145 million pounds this year compares with 147 million last year.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS Soybean exports at new record in 1957-58 crop year. September soybean exports are estimated at 3 million bushels in 1958 compared with 4.5 million in 1957. September is the last month of the crop year. Total for the year is 87 million bushels in 1957-58, a new record, about 2 million bushels above the previous record set in 1956-57. Record exports in the past season reflected the limited supplies available from other producing areas, especially Manchuria, and strong foreign demand. The small gain over 1956-57 reflected increased competition from African peanuts. Best U. S. customers for beans are Western Europe, Japan, and Canada.

Edible vegetable oil exports in 1957-58 season estimated at third highest level on record. September shipments of edible vegetable oils are estimated at about 100 million pounds in 1958 compared with 41 million in 1957. Total for the marketing year is about 1,050 million pounds in 1957-58, over 150 million less than in 1956-57 and third highest on record. About 70 percent of the oil moved under Public Law 480 and ICA programs in 1957-58 compared with 45 percent in 1956-57. Exports were spurred at the close of the season by large Public Law 480 purchases by Spain, Italy, and Turkey. Cottonseed oil exports to West Germany fell off sharply due to increased use of peanut oil there as a result of a shift in price relationships.

FRUITS Orange exports still running behind a year earlier due to reduced U. S. supplies August exports of fresh oranges totaled 28 million pounds in 1958, 20 million less than in 1957. Shipments have been running less than a year earlier since December 1957. Total for the first 10 months (November-August) of the marketing year was 371 million pounds in 1957-58 and 670 million in 1956-57. This sharp reduction is attributed to smaller supplies of California and Arizona Valencia oranges.

Dried prune exports maintained by Public Law 480. Exports of dried prunes of 123 million pounds in the crop year ending in August 1958 were the same as in 1957. Shipments to the United Kingdom, which previously had been financed under the Section 402 Public Law 665 currency conversion program, were maintained by Public Law 480. Fully one-fifth of U. S. prune exports were marketed in the United Kingdom in the past 2 years. Offsetting shifts occurred in exports to other countries. U. S. exports were higher than

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

October 30, 1958

The changing foreign wheat situation has increased opportunities for U. S. wheat exports in the 1958-59 season. This summer's export forecast of 400 million bushels has just been raised to 430 million bushels compared with actual exports in the 1957-58 season of 401 million bushels. The improvement in U. S. export prospects in 1958-59 over 1957-58 stems largely from--

- * Unfavorable weather that delayed harvesting in France to the detriment of both size and quality of the wheat crop.
- * Poor quality--though larger--crop in the United Kingdom with good milling quality wheat expected to be scarce.
- * Smaller crops of milling wheat in a number of other European countries.
- * Substantial reduction in wheat crops in Yugoslavia and India.

There will be some further improvement in flour exports this year too. About 80 million bushels of last year's U. S. wheat exports moved as flour. This compared with 74 million bushels in 1956-57 and 51 million in 1955-56. The boost in flour exports--due mostly to donations under Section 416--has permitted domestic mills to operate at the highest rate since 1948-49.

World wheat and flour exports in 1958-59 are expected to top last year's volume of 1,150 million bushels.

- * Increased import requirements of India, Brazil, and some European countries will probably more than offset any decreases in other areas.
- * The USSR could very well show a large export gain over last year, when its export supplies were smaller, but most of its increased trade is likely to be with Eastern Europe.
- * It appears that Communist China has substantially larger grain supplies than last year, and they could be a significant factor in grain trade this year.
- * Australia's 1958 wheat crop has had good weather so far and could be sharply increased over the 1957 drought-hit crop.

Italian and Spanish feed specialists have completed a study of grading and feeding of poultry and livestock in the United States under the sponsorship of the Soybean Council of America. The itinerary was planned so as to give an overall view of the operations of the soybean industry and of the value of soybean meal in livestock feeding.

The President has concurred with the U. S. Tariff Commission that there is not sufficient reason at this time to reopen the escape clause action on dried figs; increased rates of duty previously established will continue to apply.

Market opportunities in Europe for U. S. apples and pears in 1958-59 are expected to be under those in 1957-58 but comparable to those in 1956-57. European production is above last year's short crop. Competition is growing steadily from Mediterranean and Southern Hemisphere fruit. U. S. exports of apples and pears in 1957-58 were higher than in the previous year largely as a result of the poor crops in Europe.

Further easing of foreign restrictions affecting U. S. farm exports:

- * West Germany has announced a global tender for imports of canned deciduous fruit between November 10 and June 30. The quantity authorized has not been announced.
 - * West Germany has announced a new import tender--first since March--for U. S. and Canadian chickens, ducks, and turkeys--whole birds only.
 - * Jamaica has approved duty-free entry of specified livestock and poultry feeds.
 - * British Honduras will license limited hard-currency imports of fruits, nuts, vegetables, soups, cereals, and baby foods until December 31.
-

The U. S. agricultural exhibit at the German Food Fair, Munich, September 25-October 5, was awarded a gold medal for being the best international exhibit among more than 44. The award was presented by the Business Men's Association of Munich. U. S. products featured at the Fair were dried, fresh, and canned fruits; poultry, wheat, corn, rice, soybeans, honey, frozen foods, and prepared mixes. Enthusiasm of Fair visitors was particularly noticeable for 3 popular U. S. foods--fruit juices, doughnuts, and fried chicken.

Portugal continues the trend toward U. S.-type cigarettes with the recent introduction of a new brand containing 80 percent U. S. leaf.

usual in both of the past 2 years partly because of modest foreign supplies resulting from smaller crops and partly because of abundant domestic supplies accompanied by competitive prices.

Raisin exports reduced by short 1957 crop. Exports of raisins and currants in the season ending in August totaled 56 million pounds in 1958, about half as much as the 101 million exported in 1957. The 1957 raisin crop amounted to 326 million pounds, 64 million under the 1956 crop, and not sufficient to sustain exports at the usual level. Exports in the 1957-58 season accounted for 17 percent of the crop whereas in 1956-57 they were one-fourth of the crop.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS Keener competition abroad limits U. S. lard exports. Exports of lard in the year ending September are estimated at 400 million pounds in 1958 compared with 530 million in 1957. Marketings abroad have been hindered by increased hog and lard production in Europe, relatively high prices of U. S. lard for the British and German markets, smaller sales under Public Law 480, and stiffer competition in foreign markets from competitive fats and oils. The year ahead is likely to see some improvement in price relationships for U. S. lard because of smaller quantities of European lard available for consumption and export.

Higher prices and increased competition also hurt U. S. tallow exports. Tallow exports (edible and inedible) in the marketing year ending September totaled an estimated 1,032 million pounds in 1958 compared with 1,327 million in 1957. This decline resulted primarily from reduced U. S. supplies which impaired the U. S. competitive position in most world markets at the same time that larger supplies were available from such countries as Argentina, Australia, and Canada.

DAIRY PRODUCTS "Filled" evaporated milk competing with U. S. evaporated milk in Philippines. Exports of evaporated milk amounted to 3 million pounds in August 1958 contrasted with 20 million in August 1957. Increased shipments in the latter part of 1957 may have reflected heavy forward buying by the Philippines, by far this country's most important market for evaporated milk, in anticipation of possible exchange stringency. Exports totaled 62 million pounds in January-August 1958 compared with 109 million in the corresponding 1957 period. Smaller shipments this year have reflected primarily the competition in the Philippines from "filled" evaporated milk (made from coconut oil and nonfat dry milk) and also the large inventory carried over from 1957. The Philippine Government discontinued automatic issuance of dollar allocations for evaporated milk from the latter part of June to October. Both U. S. and Dutch sales have been reduced.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

July agricultural imports smaller this year than last. U. S. imports of agricultural commodities totaled \$313 million in July 1958 compared with

\$350 million in July 1957. For complementary commodities (items unlike those produced in commercial volume in the United States), there were notable declines in coffee and rubber; July complementary imports as a group fell from \$181 million in 1957 to \$138 million in 1958. Among supplementary commodities (items similar to those of U. S. agriculture), main declines were in cotton and wool, but they were more than offset by larger imports of cattle, hides and skins, meat, cane sugar, tobacco, and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes; July supplementary imports as a group rose from \$168 million in 1957 to \$175 million in 1958.

Import statistics revised to include cotton from national stockpile. July imports of unmanufactured cotton totaled 1,000 bales in 1958 compared with 55 thousand in 1957. The July 1957 figure has recently been revised to include 47 thousand bales of Egyptian cotton released from the national stockpile of extra long staple cotton and entered under the import quota on the last day of that month; this revision in the statistics on imports for consumption was not reflected in the statistical tables published in the DIGEST during fiscal year 1957-58.

Markedly lower prices for July coffee imports this year. July imports of coffee declined in quantity from 208 million pounds in 1957 to 191 million in 1958, 8 percent; value dropped from \$109 million to \$87 million, 20 percent. Ample supplies and lower prices of coffee abroad have tended to stabilize U. S. import demand at a level approximating normal consumption requirements.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: August 1957 and 1958 and July-August 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	August		July-August	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1957	1958	1957	1958
Cheese	Lb.	2,848	1,235	Thousands	1,793
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	19,897	3,338	dollars	1,595
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,168	1,888	Thousands	13,068
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	24,192	2,450	dollars	4,923
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,192	3,082	Thousands	3,642
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	1,774	1,680	dollars	5,407
Pork, total b/	Lb.	4,559	3,506	Thousands	2,241
Lard	Lb.	24,421	26,778	dollars	1,353
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	79,669	78,379	Thousands	2,922
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (running bales)	Bale:	336	209	dollars	8,047
Apples, fresh	Lb.	2,950	3,250	Thousands	61,064
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	48,489	28,390	dollars	17,079
Prunes, dried	Lb.	6,097	6,912	Thousands	114,051
Raisins and currants	Lb.	4,250	1,353	dollars	641
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	38,300	29,179	Thousands	8,493
Orange juice	Gal.	1,277	784	dollars	63,264
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,839	13,373	Thousands	10,901
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	18,592	13,306	dollars	1,412
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,225	7,388	Thousands	2,333
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,304	1,870	dollars	8,121
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	37,710	112,111	Thousands	48,901
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	412	1,776	dollars	3,396
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	29,515	33,345	Thousands	7,063
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,081	1,700	dollars	29,533
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,360	859	Thousands	41,288
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	7,833	6,504	dollars	8,499
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	20,452	90,619	Thousands	2,655
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	29,190	3,212	dollars	12,651
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	40,988	39,831	Thousands	4,237
Beans, dried	Lb.	21,270	20,307	dollars	1,006
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	3,925	9,532	Thousands	54,289
Potatoes, white	Lb.	20,363	21,863	dollars	3,762
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	12,228	6,935	Thousands	1,856
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.			dollars	31,503
Other agricultural commodities				Thousands	8,103
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				dollars	20,766
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				Thousands	2,252
				dollars	53,948
				Thousands	2,976
				dollars	1,164
				Thousands	1,172
				dollars	3,688
				Thousands	18,032
				dollars	91,457
				Thousands	608,702
				dollars	3,340,080
				Thousands	2,786,721

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): July 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
SUPPLEMENTARY					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	24	60	3,020	1,000
Cheese	Lb.	2,850	3,281	1,508	8,644
Hides and skins	Lb.	6,672	13,771	2,790	1,655
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	11,796	50,397	3,140	4,967
Pork, total b/	Lb.	11,121	16,860	8,613	16,782
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	8,862	7,684	7,772	11,965
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	55	1	28,526	5,871
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	1	938	120
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,222	1,566	2,098	310
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.	10,553	10,779	1,218	2,240
Pineapple juice	Gal.	874	570	315	1,274
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,139	1,065	1,416	217
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,871	1,314	2,119	1,437
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	604	438	791	984
Feeds and fodders	c/	c/	c/	1,093	607
Nuts and preparations	c/	c/	c/	5,066	1,060
Copra	Lb.	60,031	47,114	3,707	4,675
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.	38,299	57,306	6,832	3,679
Seeds, field and garden	c/	c/	c/	407	9,234
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	432	479	49,481	492
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	30,503	31,946	5,523	53,403
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	9,413	11,204	6,827	4,870
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,103	1,414	1,727	8,289
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	1,292	1,112	77	2,076
Other supplementary				23,163	62
Total supplementary				168,167	29,919
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	405	291	1,599	1,007
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.	11,957	9,855	7,725	4,651
Bananas	Bunch	3,917	3,744	5,691	5,556
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	48,532	29,625	12,473	12,521
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	208,484	191,273	109,415	87,221
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.	215	461	622	1,286
Tea	Lb.	8,437	8,229	3,756	3,709
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,799	4,890	2,556	2,347
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	9	1,431	1,217
Rubber, crude	Lb.	100,263	57,843	28,289	12,308
Other complementary				7,807	6,674
Total complementary				181,364	138,497
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				349,531	313,329
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,141,147	1,078,512

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. c/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE



OF THE UNITED STATES

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Digest

DECEMBER 1958

Issued monthly by Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free within U. S. on request. Also available is the monthly Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report, listing monthly and annual statistics on quantity and value of U. S. agricultural exports and imports, destinations, comparisons with previous year.

EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

July-October agricultural exports in fiscal 1959 5 percent under 1958. Value for the first 4 months of fiscal year 1959 is estimated at \$1,270 million, 5 percent less than 1958's comparable \$1,334 million. Compared with last year, there were quantity and value declines this year in cotton, tobacco, cottonseed oil, soybeans, flaxseed, fruits, animal fats, hides and skins, and dairy products. Wheat, feed grains, rice, rye, and soybean oil gained.

October shipments estimated at \$365 million this year. October 1958's estimate of \$365 million compares with October 1957's \$372 million and September 1958's \$297 million. There were large reductions this October from last in cotton, cottonseed oil, lard, and dairy products; and increases in wheat, feed grains, rice, soybeans, flaxseed, and soybean oil. Tobacco exports were about the same.

U. S. Agricultural Exports July-October 1957 and 1958

Commodity	1957	1958	1/ Chg.
	\$ Million		%
Cotton	242	185	-32
Grains & feeds 2/	408	485	+19
Wheat & flour 2/	231	235	+ 2
Feed grains 2/	115	175	+52
Rice, milled 2/	32	45	+41
Tobacco, unmd.	162	155	- 4
Veg. oils & seeds 2/	134	135	+ 1
Fruits & vgs. 2/	130	120	- 8
Animals & prods. 2/	171	140	-18
Private relief 3/	49	40	-18
Other 2/	38	30	-21
TOTAL	1,334	1,270	- 5

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Excludes private relief. 3/ Mostly CCC donations to private welfare agencies.

Leading markets in export decline. First quarter farm product exports in fiscal year 1959 were \$56 million under 1958. Largest declines were in exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, the Netherlands, and India, which altogether fell by \$94 million. These countries and Canada, which showed a small gain, comprised the top 6 markets for farm products. Principal countries with increased values this quarter over a year ago were Poland, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

COTTON Record production abroad weakening demand for U. S. cotton. Exports are estimated at 300 thousand running bales in October 1958, 184 thousand under the

volume in October 1957. August-October total is estimated at 720 thousand bales this season, 40 percent under last season. World production this season is likely to exceed consumption for the first time in 3 years, perhaps by 0.5 million bales or more. Foreign Free World consumption, currently estimated at less than 20 million bales, likely will be down more than 0.5 million bales from 1957-58. Also, the total foreign supply of cotton is significantly greater because of larger stocks at the start of the season and record production in 1958-59.

GRAINS Europe importing more U. S. wheat. Wheat and wheat flour exports are estimated at 40 million bushels in October 1958 compared with 33 million in October 1957. The July-October export volume is set at 135 million bushels this season as against 129 million last season. In this 4-month period, shipments to Europe were larger while those to Japan and India were smaller. Western Europe is expected to import additional quantities of wheat to replace wheat damaged by adverse weather during the fall harvest.

Heavier feed grain exports reflected in barley and grain sorghum shipments to Europe and Asia. Feed grain exports--consisting of barley, corn, grain sorghums and oats--are estimated at 950 thousand short tons in October 1958, 43 percent above exports in October 1957. The July-October total of 3,845 thousand tons is ahead by 56 percent, chiefly because of expanded barley and grain sorghum exports. The increase in barley exports this season is accounted for partly by expanded shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Korea, and Japan; and partly by shipments to Spain and Poland this season compared with none in July-October 1957. Marketings of U. S. grain sorghums have been heavier in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and West Germany; in addition, exports have been made to India this season whereas there were none in July-October 1957.

U. S. Agricultural Exports
by Country of Destination
July-September 1957 and 1958

Country	: 1957	: 1958	: Chg.
	\$ Million		%
U. Kingdom	121.7	90.4	-26
Canada	80.4	81.6	+ 2
Japan	91.0	78.5	-14
W. Germany	83.2	62.7	-25
Netherlands	62.5	52.2	-16
India	62.8	43.5	-31
Cuba	36.9	39.9	+ 8
Poland	19.7	36.4	+85
Italy	32.1	34.5	+ 8
Spain	10.7	32.2	+202
Belgium	30.5	27.1	-11
Korea	24.3	24.2	0
Mexico	28.7	24.0	-17
Yugoslavia	6.7	23.5	+249
Other	270.7	255.2	- 6
TOTAL	961.9	905.9	- 6

1/ Computed from unrounded data.

Barter increases rice exports. Milled rice exports are estimated at 160 million pounds in October 1958, about 70 million above exports a year earlier. The August-October export volume amounted to 400 million pounds this season compared with 278 million last season. Of the 122 million pound gain, about 65 million was shipped to the Philippines and 25 million to West Germany under CCC barter arrangements. A substantial part of the remainder of the 3-month increase reflects Title I programming in the latter part of the previous season. The barter arrangement with the Philippines calls for an additional 65 million pounds.

TRADE NEWS ROUNDUP

December 1, 1958

Prospects for U. S. agricultural exports continue good. Forecast for fiscal year 1958-59 is \$3.8 billion, slightly below last year's \$4 billion. A level of \$3.8 billion would be among the 6 best in history.

This, in brief, is what was reported to State Extension Specialists at the 36th Annual National Outlook Conference held in Washington, November 17-21.

Cotton is expected to account for the bulk of the export decline, with smaller reductions for animal products (primarily dairy items), fruits, and tobacco. Partly offsetting gains are likely for wheat, rice, vegetable oils, and oilseeds. A small increase may occur in feed grain exports.

Biggest limiting factor in this year's exports is the stronger competition from foreign countries, which are producing record amounts of cotton, wheat, rice, sugar, and soybeans; more feed grains, fruits, and livestock products. A substantial part of the increase in foreign output is in the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Here's this fiscal year's export outlook by commodity:

COTTON May do well to reach 4 million running bales, which is 1.7 million under 1958. Weakened foreign demand for textiles and increased foreign supply of cotton and cotton goods are major factors.

WHEAT At least 430 million bushels, including flour, 30 million above 1958, reflecting some increase under Government programs and crop reverses in a few major importing countries.

FEED GRAINS A small increase over the 1958 export volume of 9.2 million short tons. First 4 months' exports indicate much bigger total this year, but feed wheat supplies in Europe may weaken import demand there later this season.

RICE 18.9 million bags, milled basis, 7 million more than last year, attributable to increased CCC barter and competitive bid sales and to Title I sales carried over from last year.

TOBACCO About 445 million pounds, unmanufactured, export weight, 6 percent less than in 1958, largely because competitive supplies are larger and lower priced.

SOYBEANS Little change from 1958's 88 million bushels. Exports have been rising since prewar.

COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN OILS Substantially above 1958's exports of 925 million pounds, reflecting mainly heavy Title I shipments.

FRUITS Less than 1958's \$262 million total. Domestic supplies of many of the major export items are reduced while foreign output has improved.

DAIRY PRODUCTS About \$144 million, down from \$217 million last year--less cheese, dry whole milk, and evaporated milk. CCC has used up its cheese stocks.

TALLOW AND GREASES Maintained, perhaps increased slightly, over the 1.2 billion pounds of 1958.

LARD About 6 percent more than 1958's 400 million pounds.

MEATS Likely to remain small. Product weight of 1958 exports was 184 million pounds, excluding poultry.

About 66 percent of the \$3.8 billion exports expected this year would represent shipments outside of special Government programs, which include Public Laws 480 and 665. Share outside these programs in 1958 was 70 percent.

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USDA's payment-in-kind export program will be effective for rice on December 15. Program, which also covers wheat, feed grains, and cotton, is designed to encourage movement of commodities from commercial rather than CCC stocks.

USDA has discontinued all sales of cheese. CCC supplies are fully committed.

CCC stocks of 1957-crop soybeans were made eligible for export under the barter program December 1.

Three Title I, Public Law 480 agreements were announced in November: Israel--\$38 million of feed grains, wheat, nonfat dry milk, vegetable oils, beans, cotton, and tobacco. Turkey (amended agreement)--up to \$2-1/2 million of poultry. Pakistan--\$82 million of wheat, rice, vegetable oil, extra long staple cotton, and dairy products.

The United Kingdom's new regulations on food containing antioxidants permit importation of anhydrous edible oils and fats, hardened or not, containing antioxidants within specified proportions and with container label showing amount and type of antioxidant.

Canada has announced that it will issue import permits for lightweight turkeys up to a total of 300,000 pounds for the balance of 1958. Turkey imports into Canada have been embargoed since July 1957.

New Zealand has considerably relaxed import licensing of a number of specified commodities including soybeans, fruits, fruit juices, nuts, rice, molasses, vegetable oils, and sausage casings.

Peru has extended its temporary wheat import duty exemption to Dec. 31.

TOBACCO Tobacco exports slightly less. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco were about the same in October 1958 as in October 1957: 75 million pounds. The July-October volume is estimated at 210 million pounds in 1958 compared with 221 million in 1957. The slightly lower level of tobacco exports in the current season reflects somewhat larger supplies of competitive leaf abroad and their availability for export at prices lower than those for similar U. S. tobaccos. Tobacco importing countries are continuing to direct their tobacco trade toward traditional trading partners through bilateral arrangements.

VEGETABLES More dry beans moving into export from increased domestic supplies. Exports of dry beans totaled 33 million pounds in September 1958, 6 million ahead of September 1957. This marks the beginning of increased exports this season, primarily to Europe, principally as the result of increased supplies in the United States. U. S. output in 1958 is estimated at 1.9 billion pounds, one-fifth more than in 1957 (cleaned basis). In the year ending July 1958, bean exports totaled 197 million pounds compared with 1957's 277 million.

Reduced pea exports indicated by smaller U. S. crop. Exports of dried peas totaled 21 million pounds in September 1958, about 4 times exports a year earlier. Despite the promising start of the season, exports for the year ending next August are likely to be well below those of the past year, reflecting the smaller crop in the United States. The 1958 dry pea crop is estimated at 235 million pounds, 28 percent under the 1957 crop.

Potato exports to improve this season. Exports of white potatoes in the year ending September 1958 were 258 million pounds compared with the preceding year's 306 million. The drop reflected larger supplies in Canada and more self-sufficiency in Latin America. In August and September, however, exports improved slightly, marking the start of a better export to Canada following Canada's shorter crop this season. September exports to Canada were 6.6 million pounds in 1958, more than double the month's volume in 1957.

MEATS Beef exports continued to reflect smaller U. S. supplies. Exports of beef and veal totaled 2.5 million pounds in September 1958 contrasting sharply with 9.7 million pounds in September 1957 when 8 million pounds of frozen beef were shipped to Turkey under Public Law 480. Exports from January through September totaled 17 million pounds in 1958 compared with 79 million in 1957. Exports in 1957 were unusually high because of Public Law 480 shipments to Spain and Israel as well as to Turkey. This year's exports are smaller because of reduced slaughter and higher prices in the United States. This year's shipments to Canada include substantially more pickled and cured beef than last year's.

POULTRY PRODUCTS More eggs available for export this year. Exports of shell eggs totaled 2.3 million dozen in September 1958 compared with 2.1 million in September 1957. September was the 3rd month showing an improvement over a year earlier. However, total exports in the January-September period were down: 18 million dozen in 1958 and 25

million in 1957. The improvement since July has reflected increased domestic output and lower prices as well as increased sales of hatching eggs to Venezuela. That country's ban on imports of U. S. chicks continued.

VEGETABLE OILS Soybean exports opened new season at relatively high level.
AND OILSEEDS Exports of soybeans are estimated at 11 million bushels in October 1958, 1 million greater than in October of the 2 previous years. Total for all of the year ending September 1958 was 85.5 million bushels, 140,000 above the prior year. Although reports available at this time suggest that good oilseed crops are available in such exporting countries as China (soybeans), French West Africa (peanuts), and Nigeria (peanuts), world demand is expected to remain strong enough to result in a slight rise in U. S. soybean exports in the present season.

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils started new season at much higher level than a year ago. Exports of soybean oil and cottonseed oil totaled an estimated 120 million pounds in October 1958, two-thirds more than a year earlier. This season's exports of both oils are expected to be between 1.1 and 1.3 billion pounds. This compares with nearly 1.1 billion pounds in 1957-58 and the 1.3 billion record in 1956-57. A record outward movement is anticipated for Title I sales this season. Strong competition from heavy exportable supplies abroad will be a factor limiting the volume of U. S. oils going to dollar markets.

I M P O R T H I G H L I G H T S

August 1958 agricultural imports down slightly from year-ago level. Agricultural imports totaled \$285 million in August 1958, \$11 million under the value for August 1957. There was a \$32 million increase in supplementary imports, reflecting principally the larger volume of cotton and meat partly offset by the reduced volume of apparel wool. There was a \$43 million decline in complementary imports as the result mainly of smaller imports of coffee and rubber.

July-August import total 7 percent under a year ago. July-August agricultural imports totaled \$598 million in 1958, down 7 percent from the \$646 million in 1957. A decline in the complementary group was partly offset by an increase in the supplementary. The latter included more cattle and meat; the former, less coffee and rubber.

Year's import quota for long staple cotton nearly filled in opening month. Imports of unmanufactured cotton, excluding linters, totaled 85 thousand bales (480 pounds each) in August 1958 contrasted with 8 thousand in August 1957. The increase reflected the near filling of the 1958-59 long staple import quota before the end of August, the opening month of the quota year. Bulk of the gain is accounted for by Egypt and Peru. The incentive to import a large quantity quickly was provided by the substantially lower prices of foreign cotton.

NOTE: The September 1958 figure of 9,024 thousand pounds of dried whole milk, shown in the table on page 7, is being verified in the belief that it includes 7,500 thousand pounds of nonfat dry milk.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: September 1957 and 1958 and July-September 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity exported	Unit:	September		July-September		1958		1957		1958		1957		1958		1957		1958	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cheese	Lb.	4,687	2,124	1,163	388	8,748	2,956	8,748	3,719	17,425	7,433	17,425	7,433	17,425	7,433	17,425	7,433	17,425	7,433
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	15,762	2,510	4,358	654	47,808	12,665	47,808	5,588	12,665	5,588	12,665	5,588	12,665	5,588	12,665	5,588	12,665	5,588
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,681	1,288	9,024	1,636	73,271	45,913	73,271	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968
Nonfat dry milk	Lb.	29,588	2,561	7,551	1,332	73,271	45,913	73,271	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968	45,913	7,968
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,055	915	2,314	1,030	7,287	8,873	7,287	3,156	8,873	3,156	8,873	3,156	8,873	3,156	8,873	3,156	8,873	3,156
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	9,694	2,514	2,514	867	13,105	5,437	13,105	4,333	5,437	4,333	5,437	4,333	5,437	4,333	5,437	4,333	5,437	4,333
Pork, total b/	Lb.	3,864	3,627	3,627	1,375	13,457	11,675	13,457	4,813	11,675	4,813	11,675	4,813	11,675	4,813	11,675	4,813	11,675	4,813
Lard	Lb.	30,532	25,177	25,177	4,421	89,827	86,241	89,827	12,971	86,241	12,971	86,241	12,971	86,241	12,971	86,241	12,971	86,241	12,971
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	110,350	88,136	88,136	9,680	309,497	258,737	309,497	26,759	258,737	26,759	258,737	26,759	258,737	26,759	258,737	26,759	258,737	26,759
Cotton, unmd., excl. lintners (running bales) ..	Bales	379	212	212	55,854	1,133	890	1,133	169,906	890	169,906	890	169,906	890	169,906	890	169,906	890	169,906
Apples, fresh	Lb.	5,547	7,569	7,569	436	12,973	16,062	12,973	1,077	16,062	1,077	16,062	1,077	16,062	1,077	16,062	1,077	16,062	1,077
Oranges and tangerines, fresh	Lb.	38,844	19,457	19,457	2,597	149,338	82,721	149,338	9,283	82,721	9,283	82,721	9,283	82,721	9,283	82,721	9,283	82,721	9,283
Prunes, dried	Lb.	7,839	9,726	9,726	999	17,799	20,627	17,799	2,411	20,627	2,411	20,627	2,411	20,627	2,411	20,627	2,411	20,627	2,411
Raisins and currants	Lb.	5,424	1,571	1,571	923	13,595	3,904	13,595	2,236	3,904	2,236	3,904	2,236	3,904	2,236	3,904	2,236	3,904	2,236
Fruits, canned *	Lb.	58,427	44,794	44,794	7,914	114,699	93,695	114,699	16,036	93,695	16,036	93,695	16,036	93,695	16,036	93,695	16,036	93,695	16,036
Orange juice	Gal.	719	854	854	910	3,781	2,864	3,781	4,306	2,864	4,306	2,864	4,306	2,864	4,306	2,864	4,306	2,864	4,306
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,359	10,417	10,417	3,541	10,320	37,951	10,320	10,604	37,951	10,604	37,951	10,604	37,951	10,604	37,951	10,604	37,951	10,604
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	13,819	16,973	16,973	20,033	42,988	43,395	42,988	61,321	43,395	61,321	43,395	61,321	43,395	61,321	43,395	61,321	43,395	61,321
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,353	6,528	6,528	1,558	9,204	24,177	9,204	10,057	24,177	10,057	24,177	10,057	24,177	10,057	24,177	10,057	24,177	10,057
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	1,472	649	649	774	5,958	5,706	5,958	3,429	5,706	3,429	5,706	3,429	5,706	3,429	5,706	3,429	5,706	3,429
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	147,177	133,055	133,055	11,112	294,036	426,471	294,036	23,763	426,471	23,763	426,471	23,763	426,471	23,763	426,471	23,763	426,471	23,763
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	68	961	961	83	927	5,198	927	1,089	5,198	1,089	5,198	1,089	5,198	1,089	5,198	1,089	5,198	1,089
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	26,211	26,387	26,387	45,928	83,545	80,676	83,545	148,717	80,676	148,717	80,676	148,717	80,676	148,717	80,676	148,717	80,676	148,717
Flour, wholly of U. S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,966	1,783	1,783	8,637	5,948	5,545	5,948	25,832	5,545	25,832	5,545	25,832	5,545	25,832	5,545	25,832	5,545	25,832
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,633	1,149	1,149	3,999	8,473	3,006	8,473	19,823	3,006	19,823	3,006	19,823	3,006	19,823	3,006	19,823	3,006	19,823
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	4,509	1,649	1,649	11,686	16,971	14,542	16,971	43,188	14,542	43,188	14,542	43,188	14,542	43,188	14,542	43,188	14,542	43,188
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	27,207	103,601	103,601	3,723	82,001	258,616	82,001	11,826	258,616	11,826	258,616	11,826	258,616	11,826	258,616	11,826	258,616	11,826
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	14,060	2,274	2,274	2,279	65,187	14,877	65,187	10,420	14,877	10,420	14,877	10,420	14,877	10,420	14,877	10,420	14,877	10,420
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	77,042	58,767	58,767	57,489	146,477	133,501	146,477	106,110	133,501	106,110	133,501	106,110	133,501	106,110	133,501	106,110	133,501	106,110
Beans, dried	Lb.	25,521	32,515	32,515	1,739	80,512	72,143	80,512	5,364	72,143	5,364	72,143	5,364	72,143	5,364	72,143	5,364	72,143	5,364
Peas, dried (except cowpeas and chickpeas)	Lb.	5,185	20,518	20,518	321	12,071	41,638	12,071	765	41,638	765	41,638	765	41,638	765	41,638	765	41,638	765
Potatoes, white	Lb.	28,348	29,777	29,777	836	74,082	76,439	74,082	1,930	76,439	1,930	76,439	1,930	76,439	1,930	76,439	1,930	76,439	1,930
Vegetables, canned *	Lb.	14,259	6,359	6,359	2,081	40,932	28,768	40,932	5,493	28,768	5,493	28,768	5,493	28,768	5,493	28,768	5,493	28,768	5,493
Food exported for relief, etc.	Lb.				11,424			11,424	34,881		34,881		34,881		34,881		34,881		34,881
Other agricultural commodities	Lb.				48,441			48,441	155,321		155,321		155,321		155,321		155,321		155,321
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL			333,170	297,218	297,218			297,218	961,928		961,928		961,928		961,928		961,928		961,928
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES					1,526,027			1,526,027	4,138,537		4,138,537		4,138,537		4,138,537		4,138,537		4,138,537

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight.

* Includes only those classes which are shown separately in Table 2 of the monthly issues of "Foreign Agricultural Trade".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): August 1957 and 1958 and July-August 1957 and 1958 a/

Commodity imported	Unit:	August				July-August			
		1957	1958	Quantity	Value	1957	1958	Quantity	Value
SUPPLEMENTARY									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	32	Thousands	1,000	dollars	1,000	Thousands	1,000	dollars
Cheese	Lb.	3,208	2,840	51	4,276	6,780	56	7,296	15,423
Hides and skins	Lb.	10,802	12,292	10,802	1,646	1,410	6,058	3,155	3,065
Beef and veal, total b/	Lb.	30,730	44,097	10,802	4,387	4,537	17,474	7,177	9,504
Pork, total b/	Lb.	7,040	15,335	15,335	7,903	14,592	42,526	11,042	31,374
Wool, unmd., excl. free, etc. (actual weight)	Lb.	9,323	5,598	7,040	5,191	10,361	18,161	13,805	22,327
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale:	8	85	5,598	7,896	4,559	18,185	15,668	10,430
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	4	d/	85	1,612	18,078	62	30,138	18,198
Olives in brine	Gal.:	997	1,176	926	1,723	1,697	7	1,864	396
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved	Lb.:	11,990	7,486	1,402	896	2,219	2,742	3,821	3,937
Pineapple juice	Gal.:	1,229	123	434	123	22,543	18,265	2,620	2,170
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.:	1,535	1,064	1,976	1,331	2,102	693	749	340
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.:	2,339	363	1,708	287	2,674	2,129	3,392	2,768
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.:	668	333	984	508	5,209	1,677	3,827	1,271
Feeds and fodders	Bu.:	e/	e/	720	1,148	1,272	771	1,775	1,115
Nuts and preparations	Lb.:	e/	e/	4,767	5,473	e/	e/	1,813	2,208
Copra	Lb.:	45,575	49,387	2,825	4,363	105,606	96,501	9,833	10,148
Oils, fats, waxes, vegetable expressed	Lb.:	40,665	41,070	6,958	6,446	78,964	98,376	6,532	15,680
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.:	e/	e/	706	533	e/	e/	1,113	1,025
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	365	371	41,638	41,433	796	850	91,119	94,836
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	30,754	25,098	3,593	2,839	61,257	57,044	9,116	7,709
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.:	7,037	9,821	5,389	7,215	16,450	21,026	12,216	15,504
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.:	891	1,348	1,442	1,763	1,995	2,761	3,169	3,839
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.:	1,455	236	90	14	2,748	1,348	167	76
Other supplementary				22,223	27,357			45,385	57,276
Total supplementary				132,415	163,828			300,582	338,660
COMPLEMENTARY									
Silk, raw	Lb.:	559	332	2,321	1,200	963	622	3,920	2,207
Wool, unmd., free in bond (actual weight)	Lb.:	15,098	10,049	9,622	4,673	27,054	19,903	17,347	9,325
Bananas	Bunch:	3,488	3,520	5,069	4,622	7,405	7,264	10,759	10,178
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.:	17,217	13,260	4,854	5,065	65,749	42,885	17,327	17,586
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.:	190,693	165,040	97,339	73,153	399,177	356,313	206,754	160,374
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc.	Lb.:	192	191	561	426	408	653	1,183	1,712
Tea	Lb.:	8,358	8,784	3,471	4,045	16,795	17,013	7,226	7,754
Spices (complementary)	Lb.:	5,084	6,897	1,828	2,666	11,883	11,787	4,384	5,013
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	11	6	1,540	850	21	15	2,971	2,067
Rubber, crude	Lb.:	109,650	87,488	30,831	19,056	209,913	145,330	59,120	31,364
Other complementary				6,642	5,163			14,451	11,836
Total complementary				164,078	120,919			345,442	259,416
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL				296,493	284,747			646,024	598,076
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				1,044,594	963,799			2,185,741	2,042,311

a/ Preliminary. b/ Product weight. e/ Reported in value only.

d/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.